

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1972

Established 1837

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Iraux Talks De Gaulle and Gaullism

ERES-LE-BUISSON, France (U)—Tall atop the green hill over y-lux-deux-Eglises, a great stone Lorraine has been raised, just as de Gaulle told André Malraux it e-adding that, since nobody would t would locate the rabbits to resist, as was dedicated on June 18, the ary of De Gaulle's 1940 appeal to eated French. It was a subdued the De Gaulle family and a few ions of the Liberation stood on le, all but ignoring the notables, y President Georges Pompidou, a istant.

7 days later, Malraux, the novelist- who served De Gaulle for 20 years, with another critical admirer of neral, John Hess, a New York Times- sident long stationed in France, sing was a handsome man here, of Paris, where Malraux lived. When alle left the Eglise Palace three- ago, following the defeat of his idium on regional reform, Malraux- ily resigned as minister of culture, as De Gaulle withdrew from the e Colombey-les-deux-Eglises to e his memoirs, Malraux retired here ume his "Anti-Memoirs."

ly last fall, Malraux emerged from ion to volunteer for combat in adeah. At age 70, in poor health for years, he suggested that he could ride a tank and draw on his experience partisan commander in World War II.



De Gaulle and André Malraux

The war ended before his offer could be taken up. Looking out at acres of lawn and flowers, sipping a double whiskey, Malraux spoke with that galloping brilliance, pocked with wheezes and ties, that is his hall-mark. He had been depressed by the rite at Colombey, which he dismissed as "a municipal ceremony," and passed quickly on to De Gaulle, to Asia and to man's fate.

What struck me most Gaule was his spirit al independence, as o the hegemony of the powers. Looking at today, what is left of it?

UX: It was a grand- hopeless thing! He elieve it himself. He had done one really ing for France, which ay that France would it, at the end, that he eated a sort of epic l he still believe in it? at all sure. I am sure- thought, beginning with 3 (when student-labor s paralyzed France), must go on. But he r believed in it. He ve told you, whatever between France and d. I am waiting for He was waiting for 1968. "I held up the t France in my arms ade the world believe as living. And I, Gen- le, I knew she was : that what happened : thing most mysterious.

a sort of melancholy reflection on fate. The Phnom Penh speech (when De Gaulle advised the United States, in 1966, to leave Indochina) remains an admirable historic reality, all right, since France amounted to nothing at all in the Cambodian affair. What were we? Only what he said, nothing more. No talks, no airplanes, nothing. We were his prophetic- power. He said things that were true and important enough so that the whole world, including the Russians, thought, "Suppose he was right?" Then came the time when he thought, "That doesn't concern the any longer." Like any great man of history, he seemed to be ahead, what was going to happen—that is, this sort of surrender.

Per you know very well that Gen. de Gaulle was not de- feated over the referendum— come now, that's ridiculous, all he had to do was not to hold the referendum! [This was the 1969 vote over regional reform on which De Gaulle staked his presidency, and lost.] He says in his memoirs that it was a

capital issue. Not at all! It could have been "capital" a year later! He could very well have said that he could not gamble the fate of France on an issue so technical as regional admin- istration. "We will talk about it later"—that would have been very easy to say. He wanted to make an issue of the regions because he WANTED TO BE HEARD. He sought—how shall I say it?—frustration. Then, of course, he spoke as if it were the fault of the French. I'll grant it. I'm not sure he was wrong, but what I say firmly is that this ingratitude, he was looking for it.

NESS: You once said, "How unfortunate that this great man never sat at a workman's table."

MALRAUX: That's a very strange matter. He had a pro- found relationship with the woodcutters of Colombey, but the woodcutters, you see, are the Middle Ages. For the general, the people was the people of the 12th century; it was not at all a belief in the superiority of money and things like that. (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Shriver on McGovern's Ticket After Bid Is Refused by Muskie

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—Sen. George McGovern picked Sargent Shriver as his new running mate on the Democratic ticket yesterday after Sen. Edmund S. Muskie turned down the opportunity.

In announcing his selection on nationwide radio and television from the Capitol last night, Sen. McGovern said that Mr. Shriver's life "has been marked by a special dedication to the needs of the

Profile of Robert Shriver, Page 6.

poor and to those who suffer from racial injustice.

"I am confident of his ability to serve this country as Vice-President of the United States."

Mr. Shriver said later that he is eager to get the campaign started, and wants to take his message to as many Americans as possible.

Asked what his message is, he replied:

"I want really to put America back on the pinnacle which it used to occupy in the minds and hearts of people all over the world. We've lost our sense of direction and purpose as a nation and that's visible everywhere you go.

"The image of America has been blurred and darkened. "I'd like our country to be just as bright and glorious as it was when we started. That's why I'm in the campaign."

Sen. McGovern concluded his search for a second vice-presidential candidate around noon with a phone call to Mr. Shriver near the Kennedy family compound in Hyannis Port, Mass.

Mr. Shriver, former director of the Peace Corps and the anti-poverty agency, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and an in-law of the Kennedys accepted promptly. His Washington law



NEW CHOICE—Sargent Shriver, waving from a car and smiling happily in Hyannis Port Saturday, on his way to Washington to join Sen. McGovern and the Democratic ticket.

partners, former associates in the OEO and the Peace Corps and his supporters on Capitol Hill had been lobbying for his selection since Tuesday, when Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, D. Mo., formally withdrew his candidacy.

Anxious by his own account to regain the momentum lost in three weeks of political bickering and crises, first over Sen. Eagleton's status and then over a successor, Sen. McGovern spent exactly 61 seconds of his 16-min-

ute TV speech on the new man for the ticket. He reviewed Mr. Shriver's credentials—organizer and director of the Peace Corps under President Kennedy, OEO director under President Johnson, ambas-

sador to France under Mr. Johnson and President Nixon—and then sailed into a campaign speech on the issues that carried the South Dakota senator through the Democratic primaries.

Sen. Eagleton followed up the announcement with a statement of his own, bailing Mr. Shriver as "an excellent choice."

"He'll be a bright, energetic, hard-working campaigner and an excellent vice-president," Sen. Eagleton said. He promised to "do everything I can to see the McGovern-Shriver ticket elected."

Sen. McGovern's press secretary, Richard Dougherty, confirmed the hubbub of rumors about the choice of Mr. Shriver in a mid-afternoon meeting with newsmen—on the understanding that Mr. Dougherty's words, along with an advance text of Sen. McGovern's speech, were to be embargoed from the public until Sen. McGovern's appearance on television last night.

The South Dakota senator's campaign strategists and aides were plainly glad to be done with the political and often embarrassing business of finding a new running mate. Mr. Shriver was the sixth or seventh man to whom Sen. McGovern had offered the job but only be and Sen. Eagleton accepted.

Speaking for the McGovern camp, Mr. Dougherty said that the staff felt "enormous relief that we can get this thing over with and get on with the business of campaigning against Richard Nixon and his wretched record."

Sen. McGovern devoted most of his free TV time to doing just that, with a predominantly partisan text that prompted Sen. Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the Republican national chairman, to announce that the GOP would demand equal time on radio and television. Sen. Dole charged in a statement last night that Sen. McGovern had "betrayed the American people." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Id in Quang Tri; Send Tanks Into Cambodia ds Capture 5 Hamlets Near Hué

AUG. 6 (AP)—North forces seized five hamlets today, stopped a massive drive in Quang with heavy casualties, and a tank assault in India that was the first of the war in that coun-

th Vietnamese marine commander in Quang he could not accomplish n of clearing North Viet- cops from the northern- ocial capital unless st heavy artillery is si-

with the conventional guerrillas allies of the vietnamese carried out a ies of sapper and terror along the central and coasts of South Vietnam appears to be a stepped- s-aign. They hit at Cam ay and targets near Qui d in the city of Da Nang. air war, U.S. Navy jets use a sprawling vehicle n the southern edge of U.S. Marines' bombers break up the North Viet- tank assault inside Cam- near South Vietnam's ed western border, pilots

ed the hamlet—Truong Luu- with artillery while civilians were still in it. Witnesses said many civilians who fled during the fighting had been wounded, apparently by the South Vietnamese fire.

Preliminary field reports said 23 North Vietnamese troops were killed and two captured, while South Vietnamese militia forces lost two men killed and 11 wounded.

The Communist-led forces, estimated at more than 100 men, crossed Highway 1 from the west south of Hue and occupied the five hamlets of Vinh Thai and

Vinh Phu villages about 3 a.m. today. The hamlets lie in sand dunes and scrub brush three to five miles east of Highway 1.

The Communist troops were armed with mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and rifles.

The fighting swirled just to the east of Phu Bai airbase.

Senior U.S. officials said the enemy force, identified as the K-4 Battalion, appeared to be an advance unit of a larger force apparently trying to move into position for a possible attack on Hue. Hue itself was shelled with half (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

In Leslie Bacon Case U.S. Drops Charge of Perjury In 1971 Bombing of Capitol

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI).—The Justice Department announced Friday that it had dropped a perjury indictment against Leslie Ann Bacon in connection with the bombing of the U.S. Capitol on March 1, 1971.

The department said that it had sought the dismissal of the indictment and obtained a U.S. District Court's permission to do so "because the decision was made not to answer defendant's motions of disclosure of electronic surveillance" regarding the case.

The department would not say what the nature of the surveillance was or what persons were involved. The federal government recently has dropped several criminal prosecutions as a result of a Supreme Court ruling broadening the obligation of the government to tell a defendant how prosecution evidence was obtained when it was connected with wire-tapping.

Miss Bacon was charged in a federal indictment on March 24 with perjury herself in a previ-

ous grand jury appearance in which she was questioned about the Capitol bombing.

The charge specified that while she had testified that she had never visited the Capitol building or grounds, she had in fact visited the building and a House of Office building on Feb. 26, 1971.

She is the only person to be charged with any offense relating to the pre-dawn bombing, which destroyed a washroom in the Senate wing of the Capitol but caused no injuries or major structural damage.

The Justice Department said it did not know the whereabouts of Miss Bacon, who has been free on bond on the perjury charge.

Miss Bacon, then 19, was arrested in Washington on April 27, 1971, as a material witness with "personal knowledge" of the March 1 bombing of the Capitol, according to the government.

She was subsequently taken to Seattle, where she appeared before a U.S. grand jury that the Justice Department said was looking into that bombing and other matters "relating to national security."

The arrest was made by FBI agents during a raid on a youth commune here where Miss Bacon lived with alleged members of the Mayday Tribe, a group that was organizing anti-war protests in Washington.

Closed Session

The Seattle grand jury sessions were closed, but Miss Bacon was allowed to consult with her lawyers between questions. They reported that she denied knowing anything about the Capitol bombing, but that she invoked the Fifth Amendment protection against self incrimination later when the questioning turned to an attempt May 4, 1970, to bomb a New York City bank.

U.S. indictments alleging illegal actions on her part in relation to weapons and explosives associated with the New York incident are still outstanding, the Justice Department said.

In Miami, Miss Bacon said that she had nothing to be "grateful" about in the dropping of a perjury charge against her. She said that she had felt all along it was only a matter of time before the government would drop its case against her.



Leslie Bacon

Special Session Denied U.S. Justices Refuse to Upset Stay Halting Ellsberg Trial

By Fred P. Graham

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger announced yesterday that the Supreme Court had declined to upset Justice William O. Douglas's stay of the trial of the Pentagon papers case.

In a one-paragraph order issued in Washington, the chief justice noted that the Justice Department had asked the court, which is now in its summer recess, to convene a special session to consider overturning the stay.

He then announced that "after consultation with all members of

the court except Justice Douglas, who granted the stay, the motion to call a special term of the court is denied."

With the exception of the Chief Justice and Justice Byron R. White, the other members of the court are scattered about the country and were apparently polled by telephone. There was no indication how many, if any, had favored convening a session in Washington to consider overturning the stay.

Uncertain Delay

Thus the trial of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr. allegedly disclosing the top-secret study of the Vietnam war apparently will not begin until at least October, and possibly not for many months beyond.

The stalled Pentagon papers case already has become a legal curiosity, as it is the first trial ever to be blocked by a Supreme Court justice after the jury was sworn in.

Justice Douglas stayed it 48 hours before the lawyers' opening arguments were to have been delivered on Monday so the defense could appeal a wiretap controversy.

The Justice Department had conceded that it had picked up a conversation involving a defense lawyer or consultant on a "foreign intelligence" wiretap that was being used in an unrelated investigation.

The government refused to disclose details of the wiretap incident to the defense, and the lower courts held that disclosure was not required.

Justice Douglas's stay froze the proceeding to let the defense petition the Supreme Court to review this ruling by the lower courts. Thus the stay will remain in effect at least until the Supreme Court decides, after it returns to session on Oct. 2, if it will review the appeal. If the justices agree to review the appeal, the trial could remain stayed into 1973 while the court heard arguments and prepared its decision.

The only apparent possibility for a quickly resumed trial would be if the Justice Department (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

drive into Cambodia announced that a new had been launched into it by up to 2,000 South Vietnamese troops. In two clashes at of Kompong Thabek- nent forces said, they 24 Communist-led troops South Vietnamese soldiers reported wounded. dusk today, near Hue, Vietnamese militia backed armored column and artil- ad reconquered one of the mlets in Phu Thua district, southeast of the city, at set of apparent civilian ies. South Vietnamese pound-

Whitelaw's Hope for Talks Snagged Catholic Marchers Riot in Ulster

BELFAST, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Roman Catholics ripped down barbed wire and steel barricades and battled troops today in the first large-scale rioting since British security forces invaded Irish Republican Army strongholds in Northern Ireland last Monday.

The clash came when about 1,000 Catholic marchers, protesting the British military presence in Belfast's Andersonstown district, massed for a rally outside Roger Casement Park, a sports ground, now a fortified British Army bastion.

While speakers atop a truck draped with Irish Republic flags demanded that the British Army get out of the park and Andersonstown schools, about 200 youths stormed the gates.

The attackers slipped away barbed wire and iron poles, then used home-made poles as battering rams to bend back the cast-iron gates. Yelling "British pigs get out" and "British murderers," the

rioters poured inside. They set fire to a Saracen armored car blocking the gateway and hurled rocks, bottles and other debris at the troops.

Squads of soldiers in full riot gear charged with batons flailing, firing rubber bullets, and the rioters broke and fled.

Two soldiers were injured, the army said.

The battle followed a mine attack on a British armored ambulance a few blocks from the park, with the explosion slightly injuring soldiers inside the vehicle but seriously wounding two Catholic civilian passers-by.

One of the civilians may lose a leg, an army spokesman said.

Ambulance Doesn't Stop

The army ambulance, which had been rocked by the mine, sped on without stopping, angering a crowd. The army spokesman said the doctor inside—the chief medical officer of a para-trooper regiment—decided not to stop because such explosions fre-

quently are followed by shooting attacks.

Britain's search for a political solution to the Northern Ireland violence hit a new snag today. The main Catholic political party demanded concessions before agreeing to the first formal negotiations in a year.

In continuing violence, gunmen wounded a Catholic man when he answered the door of his parents' liquor store in Belfast, a bomb demolished a Catholic-owned shop in Crumlin Road, the British Army reported hitting three gunmen in more than a dozen shooting incidents, and a Catholic crowd rioted in Lurgan.

Britain's administrator for Northern Ireland, William Whitelaw, still waited for firm word from the province's main Catholic party, the Social Democratic and Labor party (SDLP), on whether it will meet him in talks tentatively scheduled for tomorrow.

"The ball is now in the SDLP's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



BOWING OUT—Sen. Edmund Muskie, flanked by members of his family, telling newsmen in Kennebunk Beach, Maine, on Saturday that he had decided against becoming the Democratic party's candidate for the vice-presidency.

He Cites 'Emotional Drain' on His Wife

Muskie Puts His Family First in Not Running

By Bill Kovach

KENNEBUNK BEACH, Maine, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, bowing to "family duties and the interests of my growing children," rejected yesterday Sen. George McGovern's offer to be the Democratic vice-presidential nominee.

The decision was made after long discussions with his wife, Jane, and four of his five children, Sen. Muskie said, adding: "I telephoned Sen. McGovern this morning to tell him that, with considerable regret, it was not possible for me to accept his offer to run on his ticket with him."

On the front lawn of his summer home here, surrounded by his family, Sen. Muskie explained his decision by saying:

"It was a family decision and not a political decision. We have been involved almost four years in presidential politics. It had involved a neglect, to an extent no one finds satisfactory, of family duties and the interests of my growing children."

Wife Especially Cited
Citing the "heavy emotional drain, especially for Mrs. Muskie as well as the children," the senator said that he felt regret about his decision because "the challenge of presidential politics is still very real."

Since the offer to Sen. Muskie became known in Washington Friday, there were persistent reports that Mrs. Muskie's reluctance to become involved in yet another campaign would be a major factor in the final decision. Although Mrs. Muskie was at her husband's side throughout a brief news conference, reporters had been asked to direct all questions to the senator.

He emphasized several times that the decision did not stem from any problems he had with Sen. McGovern or the South Dakota staff. All discussions, he said, had been "completely satisfactory—there were no hang-ups in that respect," and he offered to give any assistance Sen. McGovern might desire in the campaign.

He said he told Sen. McGovern at the beginning that he would have to return to Maine to discuss the matter with his family. He arrived here from Washington late Friday and soon began taking what he termed "the inevitable phone calls" from friends and advisers.

Hughes a Caller
Among those calling, according to sources close to Mr. Muskie, were Sen. Harold Hughes of Iowa and Sen. Frank Church of Idaho. Opinion was reportedly divided among those calling, but was generally believed that most of them had urged him to accept the nomination.

"It was late in the evening before we finally got the privacy to discuss this as a family," Sen. Muskie said. "The discussion lasted until after midnight."

He indicated that the deciding factor had been Mrs. Muskie's hesitancy, apparently stemming in part from her experiences in the primary campaign.

In the first primary, in New Hampshire, Mrs. Muskie was sharply criticized by an arch-conservative newspaper, the Manchester Union Leader. In response to that attack, Sen. Muskie made a highly emotional speech in Manchester that many political observers believe damaged

ed his reputation as a calm, thoughtful man and began the downhill slide of his candidacy.

"She feels," he said of Mrs. Muskie yesterday, "that she would not be able to go into this campaign with the 'gorgeous' and 'fresh' news that we all should if we were to do it."

Sen. Muskie said that the night's discussion had ended

without a decision and added, "I awoke at 6:30 this morning conscious of the fact I had a decision to make."

He made that decision, he said, by 7 o'clock, but he waited until 8:30 to call Sen. McGovern, who he said had simply replied: "Well, I'm disappointed, Ed."

Sen. Muskie indicated that he thought things might have been better if the original vice-presidential nominee, Sen. Thomas Eagleton of Missouri, had remained on the ticket.

"Sen. Eagleton obviously made a very favorable impression on the American public, and he deserves that," Sen. Muskie said in answer to a question, "I think it is possible, if he had stayed on the ticket, that it would have emerged as a very strong and very attractive one."

like President Eisenhower, he has not kept that pledge. And there is no reason to believe that the President who could not bring peace in four years will be able to produce it in eight.

"After a decade of effort—after spending hundreds of billions of dollars, and losing thousands of lives—it is time to come home," Sen. McGovern declared. "I will no longer deprive this nation of the honor of bringing peace in order to save the prestige of the war makers."

Beaming happily, Mr. Shriver left Cape Cod in Massachusetts last night by private plane to fly to Washington. He told reporters he felt "terrific" about being chosen and praised Sen. McGovern as "a very courageous man with great foresight and courage."

Mr. Shriver added that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., was "very enthusiastic and has offered me whatever assistance I might need." Sen. Kennedy reportedly made repeated rejections of the vice-presidential nomination.

Sen. McGovern and Mr. Shriver were expected to confer today. Only last week, Mr. Shriver, 56, had been one of the most vocal in urging Sen. Eagleton to remain on the ticket.

With Sen. Eagleton's withdrawal, however, Mr. Shriver's boosters began promoting him. He was also supported by Sen. McGovern's national political director, Frank Mankiewicz, and Sen. McGovern's finance chairman, Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Shriver was learned, spoke highly of Mr. Shriver as the man for the job during a dinner shared by Mr. Kissinger and Sen. McGovern Wednesday night. House Democrats—some of them fans of Mr. Shriver from his days as the anti-poverty agency's

director, others impressed by his campaigning for them in 1970—weighed in their praise during the week. Mr. Mankiewicz, meanwhile, was pushing on his own. He had served under Mr. Shriver at the Peace Corps.

By Friday, however, Sen. McGovern had re-offered the post to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut. He found them no more interested than they were when he sounded them out during the Democratic National Convention in Miami Beach last month.

Renewing the search, Sen. McGovern asked Sen. Muskie, Mr. Shriver was told about that.

By Friday afternoon, however, Mr. Kissinger called Shriver, operatives with word that Sen. Muskie might decline. Sen. Mankiewicz called one of them again Friday at 6:15 p.m. with this message:

"There's still light. We're trying to move it from Kennebunkport (Maine) to Hyannis Port."

Sen. Muskie, who had flown off to Maine, where he was apparently advised by his wife not to run again, phoned Sen. McGovern at 5:30 a.m. yesterday with his decision.

According to press secretary Dougherty, the South Dakota senator said, several other names were under consideration, including those of former Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien and Wisconsin Gov. Patrick Lucey. But he finally settled on Mr. Shriver after talking with Mr. Mankiewicz, among others, by phone. Mr. Kissinger was with Sen. McGovern at his home here when he called Mr. Shriver.

The former anti-poverty director was playing tennis when the call finally came through. Newsman who tried to reach him in the afternoon were told he had gone sailing.

Interest Apparent
According to Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Shriver and Sen. McGovern had not spoken directly before the noon-time offer was made. Although, "through mutual friends, it was apparent that he was interested."

Asked whether these friends included Mr. Shriver's brother-in-law, Sen. Kennedy, Mr. Dougherty said that Sen. Kennedy and Sen. McGovern had "lots of conversations over the last few days, but I don't know whether they talked about Sargent Shriver or not."

Mr. Shriver was high on Sen. Humphrey's list of possible running mates in 1968, but Humphrey strategists recalled this week getting negative reactions from the Kennedy family about a Shriver candidacy then.

Mr. Shriver was understood to have incurred some displeasure when he declined that spring to come back from Paris, where he was serving as U.S. ambassador, to campaign for the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

In any event, Sen. McGovern's spokesmen welcomed Mr. Shriver to the ticket as a "vigorous and effective speaker" and "a man of considerable accomplishments in public life." Mayor Richard J. Daley joined in from Chicago, where he told colleagues before Sen. McGovern's announcement: "If it's true, it's great."

Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, D. Ill., Mayor Daley's chief spokesman in Congress, said last week that there were two possible candidates who would encourage the Daley organization to campaign for the ticket—Sen. Muskie and Mr. Shriver.

Mr. Shriver has long-standing ties in Chicago, where he once managed the Merchandise Mart and headed the Board of Education.

Schmitz of California

Right-Wing Party Nominates A Lame-Duck Congressman

By George Vecsey

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6 (NYT).—A telephone call from Gov. George C. Wallace dissuaded his American party supporters from trying to nominate him for President Friday and the conservative new party turned instead to a lame-duck Republican Congressman from California, John G. Schmitz.

He won an easy first-ballot nomination over four other contenders.

A former Marine pilot and instructor at Santa Ana College, Mr. Schmitz had served one partial term and one full term in the House of Representatives before failing to regain the Republican nomination this year. He attributed his defeat to his frequent criticism of President Nixon, who is one of his constituents from Orange County.

The President and his policies came under frequent criticism from delegates to this convention. The American party was founded in 1969 to give a clear alternative to voters who fear federal intrusions in their daily lives and who spoke openly of international conspiracies in many matters.

A Favorite Son
The five names that were placed in nomination were those of Mr. Schmitz, Tom Anderson of Nashville, Tenn., editor of Farm and Ranch Magazine; Richard B. Kay of Cleveland, a lawyer who defended L. William Calley; Allen Greer, a favorite son from Florida, and Lt. Gov. Lester Maddox of Georgia.

Mr. Anderson, 61, was later nominated for vice-president. Mr. Schmitz had indicated that Mr. Anderson would be the best choice because "he is a Protestant and a Southerner and I am a Catholic from the West Coast."

A long-time opponent of Communism, Mr. Schmitz has been critical of Mr. Nixon's relationship with "the butchers in Peking." When constituents asked him if he was unhappy with the President's "journey to China," Mr. Schmitz said that he was opposed only to the return trip.

The conservative congressional watchdog group, Americans for Constitutional Action, gave him a positive 96 percent rating. He has favored more bombing in Vietnam and abolition of the federal income tax and has opposed sex education in public schools.

Although he has approved the party platform, Mr. Schmitz has offered his own personal platform in the crisp lecture voice of an effective instructor.

"One—foreign," he began, "Never go to war unless you plan to win. Two—domestic. Those who go to work ought to live better than those who don't."

Mr. Schmitz, who will be 42 years old on Saturday, was born in Milwaukee and was graduated from Marquette University.

13 Drown in Iran
TEHRAN, Aug. 6 (AP).—Thirteen persons were drowned when heavy floods washed away a bus at Semnan, northeast of Tehran, Friday night, reports reaching Tehran said yesterday.

Ulster Catholics, Army Clash; Hope of Negotiations Set Back
(Continued from Page 1)

court," an aide to Mr. Whitelaw said.

But Paddy Devlin, a SDLP member of Ulster's suspended Parliament, said the next move was up to Mr. Whitelaw. "We have asked for absolute assurances," he said, "and we're waiting for clarifications from him."

The SDLP walked out of the Ulster Parliament a year ago. Political sources said the "assurances" the SDLP sought as its price for talks included pledges of:

● Release in the near future for some 300 suspected members of the outlawed IRA, interned without trial.

● Swift reduction of British troops in Catholic enclaves, especially in the former "no go" IRA strongholds of Belfast and Londonderry that the British occupied last Monday.

● "Impartial administration," including calling in licensed guns owned by Protestants and enforcing the ban on wearing military-style uniforms for Protestants and Catholics.

Gunsman shot Kevin Finnegan several times when he answered the door of his parents' shop in Belfast's Catholic Tate Avenue. Police said Mr. Finnegan, 25, was in serious condition.

Bus Is Hijacked
In Lurgan, 20 miles southwest of Belfast, police said a crowd of 40 Catholics hijacked a bus, set it ablaze and hurled rocks at arriving soldiers. Police eventually dispersed the rioters.

Yesterday, at a rally in Londonderry's Bogside district, a former "no go" area, Ulster members of British Parliament Brendan Devlin urged some 400 Catholics to "freeze the British Army out of here."

IRA leaders, who fled when the British invaded the "no go" areas, forecast an all-out counter-attack "in a matter of days," a spokesman said.

In Portadown, on Friday, army troopers found the body of a 40-year-old Catholic, Felix Hughes, in a sewer. Friends said his wife and five children had not seen him in three weeks.

In Dublin yesterday, Tom Finn, 47, a self-described police supervisor in New York City, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America, an Irish-American organization, donated \$1 million to the IRA Provisionals.

Man, Woman Jailed For Airline Extortion
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6 (UPI).—A U.S. district judge sentenced Alton A. Fain to 30 years in federal prison Friday for conspiring to extort \$50,000 from United Airlines.

The FBI charged Fain and a woman accomplice called the airline and threatened a bomb would explode aboard a flight bound from San Francisco to Seattle unless a \$50,000 ransom was paid. The woman, Judith Wilkstrom, 27, was sentenced to five years.



Rep. John G. Schmitz

GOP Co-Chairman Fires Aide Who Got \$5,000 in Loan Deal

By Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—The Republican National Committee co-chairman said yesterday that he has fired his special assistant, Douglas W. Inglish Jr., following disclosure that Mr. Inglish was paid \$5,000 for helping a Washington builder obtain a loan from a New York bank.

Thomas B. Evans, the Republican co-chairman, said that he is "opposed to anyone using his connection with the Republican party for an economic gain."

It was discovered Friday that Mr. Inglish helped secure the loan by contacting James T. Blair, U.S. Postal Service banking director.

Mr. Blair in turn said that he telephoned the vice-president in charge of government banking at the First National City Bank. The bank later granted the loan of \$500,000 to Dr. Cyrus Katzen, the Washington builder.

Lobbyist's Check
Mr. Inglish received a \$5,000 check for assisting with the loan. The check was made out to him by Cyrus T. Anderson, a lobbyist due to come to trial this fall on charges of bribing former U.S. Sen. Daniel B. Brewster to influence legislation on "junk mail" rates.

Mr. Anderson said that he made the \$5,000 payment on instructions from Dr. Katzen, who is a business associate. Dr. Katzen said that the \$5,000 fee was a standard payment for arranging a loan but said that he had no idea that the Postal Service banking director was involved in the transaction.

Mr. Evans said that Mr. Inglish first refused to disclose that any government official was involved in the loan.

"He wasn't being candid with me," Mr. Evans said, "and I dismissed him." Mr. Evans said Mr. Evans said that Mr. Inglish finally left him a note Friday acknowledging that he had contacted Mr. Blair about the loan.

Unaware of Fee
On Friday, Mr. Blair said that he was unaware that Mr. Inglish would receive any fee such as the \$5,000 for helping arrange the loan. Mr. Blair said that he made the call to First National

City Bank only as a favor to Mr. Inglish, who is a friend.

Mr. Inglish, 35, was in charge of placing advertising for the Republicans in the party's program for their national convention, to be held Aug. 21 in Miami Beach. He began working for the Republicans in June at a \$25,000-a-year salary.

Mr. Inglish spoke to a reporter about the incident only after he was ordered to by Mr. Evans. At first, he said that he received the \$5,000 after telephoning, on behalf of Dr. Katzen, to an assistant cashier at the First National City Bank.

Bank officials denied this. Mr. Inglish then said that he had called John Stanton, the bank's vice-president for government banking. Mr. Stanton denied this, saying that the initial contact about the loan was made by Mr. Blair.

"I'll be damned if I can imagine why Inglish got \$5,000," Mr. Stanton said.

Mr. Blair confirmed having spoken to the bank. He said that he told Mr. Stanton that a friend knew someone in Washington who wanted a loan and asked if Mr. Stanton could help.

Mr. Blair said Friday that he had done nothing improper. "The fact that I make a call—what's the difference? I get calls all the time," he said.

After being told that Mr. Inglish had received \$5,000, Mr. Blair said: "Oh, God, what a mess." He said that he met Mr. Inglish three years ago when Mr. Inglish worked at the Post Office Department.

U.S. Justices Refuse to Upse Stay Halting Ellsberg Trial
(Continued from Page 1)

should decide to disclose the details of the wiretap. Traditionally, the government has refused to give details of its "foreign intelligence" wiretaps—presumably because they involve such sensitive locations as foreign embassies.

No Justice Department spokesman said he could be found yesterday who could comment on the government's next move.

Chief Justice Burger's statement that he had consulted with all his fellow justices except Justice Douglas indicates that Justice William H. Rehnquist is apparently not dissatisfied with himself from considering the case, though the defense had demanded that he do so.

Rehnquist's Position
In court papers filed earlier in the week, the defense asserted that Justice Rehnquist should step aside because as an assistant attorney general he had helped the Justice Department last year in its effort to stop The New York Times and The Washington Post from publishing material from the Pentagon papers.

The trial judge, William Markey Jr., of the U.S. District Court here, has scheduled a meeting with the jury Wednesday to instruct them how to conduct themselves during the delay.

No previous instance is known in which a jury has been empaneled and then held dormant for months before the trial began. Judge Byrne is expected to issue detailed instructions, designed to prevent the jurors from reading about or hearing about the case until the trial actually resumes.

Dublin Reports 70% of Guns Surrendered
DUBLIN, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Police said today more than 70 percent of the licensed military-style firearms owned in the Irish Republic had been handed in by the expiration of the midnight deadline last night.

Justice Minister Desmond O'Malley ordered the call-in of all revolvers, pistols and rifles of more than 22 caliber last week as part of Premier Jack Lynch's crackdown on the outlawed Irish Republican Army Provisional wing. Shotguns, which comprise more than 85 percent of the country's privately-held licensed firearms, were exempted from the order.

A police spokesman said most of the military-style firearms not yet handed in probably were owned by persons on vacation.

\$50,000 Ransom Paid For El Paso Woman
EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 6 (AP).—The wife of an El Paso bank president was kidnapped from her home Friday and freed several hours later after a \$50,000 ransom was paid, the FBI said.

The FBI said two men demanded \$100,000 but settled for the lesser amount when bank president Kenneth Dean pleaded he could raise only \$50,000.

Improved Talks For 2 Korea Strike Snag

Red Cross Parley Not Put Off Indefinitely

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Aug. 6 (NYT).—A new movement toward improved relations between the two Koreas has been stalled by the indefinite postponement of a major meeting between North Korean and South Korean Red Cross delegations that was scheduled to have begun yesterday.

The scheduled meeting, the product of negotiations that began a year ago, was to have started discussions on how separate families in the two countries could trace relatives, visit with their exchange mail and possibly reunite.

It was postponed because the North and South Koreans did not agree on who would be allowed to participate in the conference, on what news coverage would be permitted and on what it would be held.

Optimism Is Rekindled
The delay has dissipated whatever euphoria had been generated by the progress of the earlier Red Cross talks and by a joint North Korean declaration last July 4 calling for eventual peaceful reunification.

The postponement has also informed the knowledge that road to the reunification of Korea which was split at the 38th parallel after World War II, will be long and difficult. These 27 years of conflict, bitterness, distrust to overcome, and as American diplomat here once said, "nobody hates the brothers more."

Koreans in a position to be the internal politics of the Cross contacts regretted that delay had played into the hands of South Koreans who are hostile anti-Communists and oppose any contact with Pyongyang government of President Chung Il Sung. These Korean sources also cited the delay as a postponement that would harden in Pyongyang who advocate the destruction of the government of President Chung Il Sung by subversion or outright military force.

The North Koreans have blamed the South for the delay, in articles printed in their control press. Since there is no contact between foreign newsmen in the North Korean officials Pyongyang, their exact position on the Red Cross talks could not be ascertained.

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Man, Woman Jailed For Airline Extortion
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6 (UPI).—A U.S. district judge sentenced Alton A. Fain to 30 years in federal prison Friday for conspiring to extort \$50,000 from United Airlines.

The FBI charged Fain and a woman accomplice called the airline and threatened a bomb would explode aboard a flight bound from San Francisco to Seattle unless a \$50,000 ransom was paid. The woman, Judith Wilkstrom, 27, was sentenced to five years.

Ulster Catholics, Army Clash; Hope of Negotiations Set Back
(Continued from Page 1)

court," an aide to Mr. Whitelaw said.

But Paddy Devlin, a SDLP member of Ulster's suspended Parliament, said the next move was up to Mr. Whitelaw. "We have asked for absolute assurances," he said, "and we're waiting for clarifications from him."

The SDLP walked out of the Ulster Parliament a year ago. Political sources said the "assurances" the SDLP sought as its price for talks included pledges of:

● Release in the near future for some 300 suspected members of the outlawed IRA, interned without trial.

● Swift reduction of British troops in Catholic enclaves, especially in the former "no go" IRA strongholds of Belfast and Londonderry that the British occupied last Monday.

● "Impartial administration," including calling in licensed guns owned by Protestants and enforcing the ban on wearing military-style uniforms for Protestants and Catholics.

Gunsman shot Kevin Finnegan several times when he answered the door of his parents' shop in Belfast's Catholic Tate Avenue. Police said Mr. Finnegan, 25, was in serious condition.

Bus Is Hijacked
In Lurgan, 20 miles southwest of Belfast, police said a crowd of 40 Catholics hijacked a bus, set it ablaze and hurled rocks at arriving soldiers. Police eventually dispersed the rioters.

Yesterday, at a rally in Londonderry's Bogside district, a former "no go" area, Ulster members of British Parliament Brendan Devlin urged some 400 Catholics to "freeze the British Army out of here."

IRA leaders, who fled when the British invaded the "no go" areas, forecast an all-out counter-attack "in a matter of days," a spokesman said.

In Portadown, on Friday, army troopers found the body of a 40-year-old Catholic, Felix Hughes, in a sewer. Friends said his wife and five children had not seen him in three weeks.

In Dublin yesterday, Tom Finn, 47, a self-described police supervisor in New York City, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America, an Irish-American organization, donated \$1 million to the IRA Provisionals.

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Leave Country

ires Defense Minister dal on Savings Fund

6 (Reuters).—Van Thien has minister, Gen. following a involving muth Vietnam's and, it was an- tired and for- abroad, pending of the ad- e fund to help mated sol- radio said. said the ar- lery might still re against Gen. ster of defense e charge of the

itten by young h first disclosed e handling of ch each soldier n armed forces sory 100-plaster n each month. re not received re than a year and were killed, ho was trained



ey Clark

reports Clark mb Halt

NG, Aug. 6 (Reu- U.S. Attorney is ey Clark, who is th Vietnam, has end to U.S. bombing orth Vietnam News ted today. ing "should never e in the first place ever be done again," aid in an interview Hanoi, the news ted. Visited a village where at last Monday, the y said, and where a ital was damaged. He dikes in Thai Binh rich U.S. planes were have attacked. agency reported Mr. ying he saw one site bs directly hit the top It was impossible to had been a military the site before the t attacks of this kind umbered civilian lives not be made, he said, the agency.

Leftists

S. Convoy

4A. Japan, Aug. 6 S. Army convoy cars- zules returned to an near Tokyo tonight prevented by dem- from reaching the ocks. he leftist demonstrators, he street, contended e bound for South he U.S. Embassy said returned to the depot more time for full f all issues involved."

Says Hanoi Is Finishing nel Pipeline From China

By Benjamin Welles

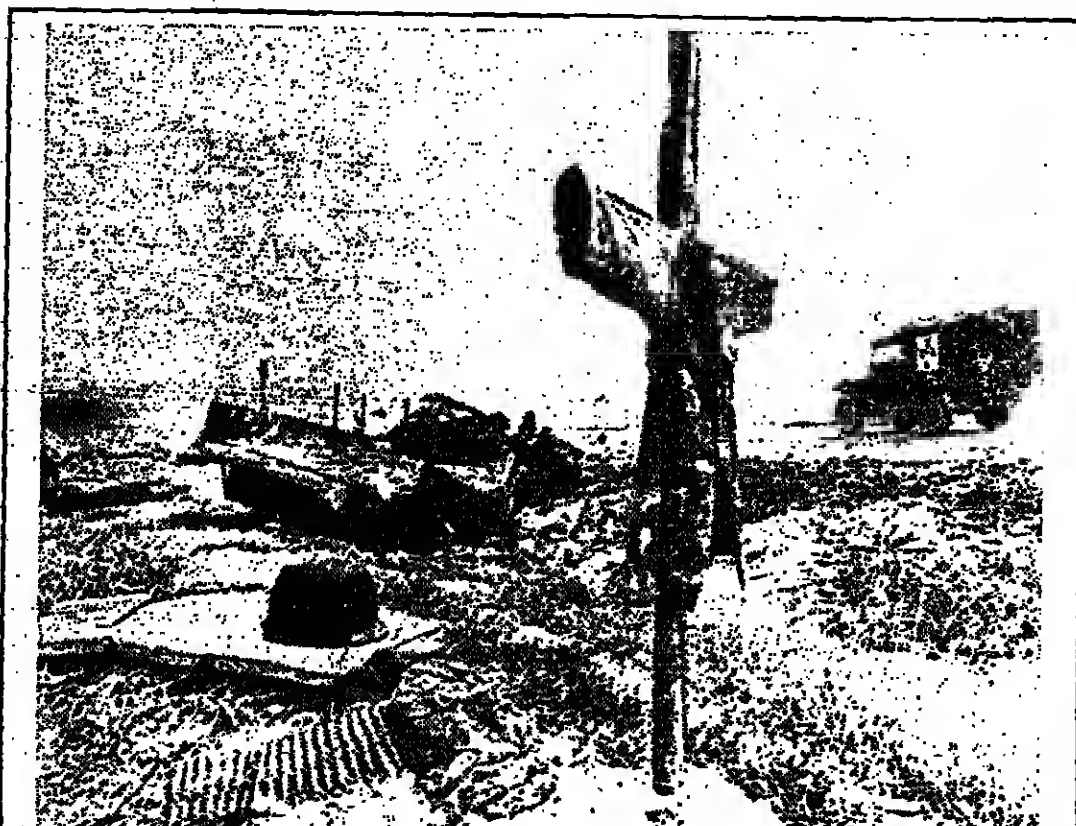
GTON, Aug. 6 (GYT- eense Department of- 1 Friday that North ad virtually completed second fuel pipeline a to Kep, a town 30 east of Hanoi. is completed later this new line, which paral- completed in July, is o increase North Viet- l supplies from China ms daily. That figure proximate the current eeds of the North. he new pipelines would e help in sustaining the ensive, the Defense of- id that they doubted oi would be able to other offensive of smi- They pointed to North- estimated losses—65,000 oldiers killed—since the began March 30. r, the officials assert, mining of North Viet- rta has been 100 per- ctive in cutting off all ne supplies except those n by sampans or junk- cond Line Belter

st new pipeline which t Ping-Siang on the North Vietnamese border; through Kep to Hanoi, d to be carrying 400 tons a day. The second line, be tied into the first at l probably add 600 daily e officials said. nes are said to be four a diameter as far south From there, the single Hanoi is 10 inches wide,

according to intelligence sources here. "It's going to be hard to knock out narrow pipe buried under- ground," one official said. "The pumping stations about every five or six miles will probably be the best targets. But even if Hanoi got all the fuel it could use, it still has lost its capability of mounting a first-class offensive." It is felt here that the man- power losses, particularly the losses of officers, noncommissioned officers and trained troops, and the destruction of North Vietnam's rail and road system have so disrupted the country's internal distribution system that a fresh military effort would be almost impossible.

Pentagon officials say that approximately 75 percent of North Vietnam's production of electric power and 77 percent of its petroleum storage capacity have been cut by U.S. bombing, which started May 8.

While the new pipeline is expected to fill needs, distribution south of Hanoi, especially in the current rainy season, is expected to present major difficulties. "The enemy still has 15 divisions deployed south of the DMZ," said a Defense Department source. "Most are moving on their feet—there's not much tank activity any more. That's at up fuel. "Recently, we've seen 20 tanks near Hue, but they were probably in the country when the attack began in April. The enemy started with about 400 tanks—and we think he's lost almost all. "Now he's sealed off from getting any more."



UNKNOWN SOLDIER—Military ambulance going north on Highway 13, north of An Loc, passes grave of South Vietnamese soldier marked by his shirt hung over a cross.

Some Islands Off Britain Begin to Feel Dock Strike

LONDON, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Striking dockers act essential supplies to some outlying islands of Britain and threatened others today in a dispute over social security benefits for their families.

At a mass meeting in Liverpool on the 10th day of their strike, the dock workers voted to hold a rally tomorrow to protest what they call harsh treatment by officials of the Department of Social Security.

Hardest hit by the dispute so far are the Orkney and Shetland Islands off the north coast of Scotland. The dockers voted today to stop handling food and fuel shipments to the islands because social security officials ruled that the amount they earned would be deducted from the ben-

efits due their wives and children. The men had said they would donate any wages they earned to charity.

Livestock Affected

The most immediate shortage on the islands is livestock feed, with only three days' supply remaining. Shipments to other islands continued, but one speaker at the Liverpool rally said supplies to the Isle of Man, off Britain's west coast, might be cut.

The dockers are also demanding that they be eligible for social security benefits for the first week they return to work. Government and union leaders were pessimistic about the immediate prospects for settling the strike by 41,000 dockers. At least 185 ships are now idle in harbor or at anchor waiting to be unloaded.

"We are not making the progress we hoped would have been made," Jack Jones of the dockers' union said in a radio interview yesterday. "It's too early to be optimistic."

He and Lord Aldington, chairman of the Port of London Authority, have been working together to encourage the dockers to accept a settlement, including guarantees that the growth of containerization will not take their jobs away.

Rejected Offer
The dockers voted to strike after rejecting the settlement Mr. Jones and Lord Aldington had worked out. Lord Aldington said the best course at the moment was to be cautious, to hope for the best and appeal to those people not responding to think again."

Tomato growers in the island of Guernsey, facing ruin if they cannot sell their ripening crop, fought the strike with an airlift. Fog curtailed the first flights yesterday but three planes were ferrying crates of tomatoes to Bournemouth today and growers hoped to move 200 tons before nightfall.

Thousands of tons have already been dumped into gravel quarries on the island because they could not be shipped.

Officials of the island's Tomato Marketing Board said they know the dockers are angry about their bypassing the strike but insist they must ship their crops or face financial ruin. So far, essential shipments to the island have not been affected.

Sergeant Enters Not Guilty Plea In U.S. Spy Trial

TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, Fla. Aug. 6 (AP).—M. Sgt. Walter Perkins pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges of attempted espionage. He claimed that he was temporarily insane because of acute alcoholism.

The civilian attorney for the 20-year Air Force veteran also contended that his client's motive for stealing secret defense documents "was political. It didn't involve monetary concerns."

Sgt. Perkins, accused of trying to smuggle secret documents to Soviet spies in Mexico City, was unable to "adhere to the right" because of his alcoholism, Henry Rothblatt, defense attorney, told military Judge Col. Joe Peck.

Mr. Rothblatt told newsmen during a recess that Sgt. Perkins, the ranking noncommissioned intelligence officer at the Air Defense Weapons Center here, was troubled by U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia and the plight of American pilots in North Vietnamese prison camps.

Mr. Rothblatt said that he would call medical experts tomorrow to testify that these political convictions and Sgt. Perkins' acute alcoholism had rendered his client temporarily insane.

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Austrians Climb North Face of Rio's Sugar Loaf

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Four Austrian mountaineers reached the summit of Rio's famed Sugar Loaf peak today to become the first men to scale it by the sheer north face.

Hans Stutzig was the first to step on top, followed by team leader Hannes Gasser. Werner Halm and Felix Koen arrived a few minutes later.

They were greeted at the rainswept top by Austrian Embassy officials and a mob of newsmen who had taken the aerial cable car up to the famous landmark.

Mr. Gasser said the climb, begun a week ago, was "harder than our last expedition to Mt. Everest."

The four men spent seven days dangling from ropes on the vertical face of the 1,280-foot rock, hampered by hard rainstorms the last three days and nights.

Tenn. Democrats Choose Black to Run for Congress

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 6 (AP).—Tennessee Democrats have nominated their first black candidate for Congress, State Sen. J.O. Patterson, who defeated three white opponents in the state primary.

Mr. Patterson will face Republican Congressman Dan Kuykendall, who now represents the reelected 8th District, in the fall general election.

The all-Memphis 8th was made heavily black and more Democratic when Tennessee lost one of its nine districts in redistricting.

Sen. Howard Baker, a Republican seeking his second term, will be opposed this fall by conservative Democrat Ray Blanton, in a contest that will have overtones of the Democratic presidential campaign.

Sen. Baker and other Tennessee Republican leaders have capitalized on some Democratic discontent over the nomination of Sen. George McGovern as the Democratic candidate. The Republicans have invited conservative Democrats to join the GOP fold. Mr. Blanton earlier said he would divorce his campaign from Sen. McGovern's.

Operation Was Quick and Discreet

Soviet Pullout From Egypt Complete

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Three weeks after it began, the exodus of an estimated 20,000 Soviet military advisers, pilots and missile crews from Egypt has been virtually completed.

Egyptian officials have maintained strict silence about the withdrawal and the numbers involved but government-controlled Cairo newspapers yesterday had front-page stories from Moscow quoting Pravda as saying the withdrawal was nearing completion.

The best information available in diplomatic circles is that the withdrawal has been every bit as extensive as first announced when President Anwar Sadat made his decision. In other words, only a few hundred technical advisers in the strictest sense of the word remain. All Soviet air units are being withdrawn, diplomatic sources said.

The diplomats report that in keeping with Mr. Sadat's announcement, no separate Soviet installations remain on Egyptian soil and that the naval facilities in Alexandria, Mersa Matruh and Sidi Barrani, which remain at the disposal of the Soviet fleet, have been put under Egyptian control.

Early Suspicion

It has been noted here that even the Israeli left command, as quoted in the Western press, now concedes the sweeping character of the Soviet withdrawal. The Israeli government at first suspected that the hard core of the Soviet military presence here would remain.

Estimates of diplomatic sources report the numbers of men and weapons involved in the Soviet withdrawal are these: Of the approximately 20,000 Soviet military men, some 12,000 belonged to the Soviet air and missile units, 8,000 were military advisers in Egyptian units and the remainder included a variety of jobs including the 500 technical advisers who are staying behind under contract.

Most, or all, planes and missiles that had been under exclusive Soviet control are believed to have been evacuated, leaving the Egyptians with a large arsenal of similar weapons they already controlled while the Russians were still here. None of these figures could be confirmed from Egyptian sources.

Diplomats cite the fact that Soviet planes no longer fly surveillance missions against the U.S. Sixth Fleet from Egyptian territory as an example of how profoundly the Egyptian move has transformed the military picture in the Mediterranean.

The Russians are still using Syrian airfields, according to

diplomatic reports. The Syrian government of President Hafez Assad has given no indication that it intends to follow the Egyptian move, Arab diplomats here say.

Soviet compliance with the Egyptian withdrawal request has been as discreet as it was quick. There have been no negotiations between Moscow and Cairo about the extent of the withdrawal, according to informed diplomats. When Mr. Sadat first announced his decision, diplomats from Communist countries said that the Soviet Union was willing to use its economic and financial

leverage in Egypt to negotiate the continued presence of some of its air units. This has not materialized, according to the best information available.

The Russians, however, refused to accede to an Egyptian demand that the withdrawal be announced in a joint statement by the two governments. According to Mohammed Hefkhal, the editor of the semi-official daily Al-Ahram, Premier Anwar Sadat made the proposal during a one-day visit to Moscow. But he was told by Premier Alexei Kosygin that Egypt had to make the announcement alone.

British Official to See Amin On Ouster of Uganda Asians

KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 6 (UPI).—President Idi Amin and British High Commissioner Richard Slater will meet within the next few days to discuss Uganda's demand for repatriation of all British Asians here, Radio Uganda said today.

Gen. Amin announced in a nationwide broadcast here yesterday that all Asians holding British passports must be out of the country within three months. He said that they had been sabotaging Uganda's economy and encouraging corruption.

British High Commissioner Slater said today that there had been no official contact with Ugandan authorities since Gen. Amin's announcement and, for that reason, they were not prepared to comment. There has been no reaction so far from the Asian community.

Altogether between 40,000 and 50,000 British Asians will be affected by the decision. The majority are small retailers with business in Uganda's main towns. But they include men with substantial interests in import-export trade.

Hundreds Rejected

Gen. Amin said that it would be up to Britain to make arrangements for removal of these Asians. Although all hold British passports, only limited num-

bers are permitted to enter Britain on a voucher scheme. British immigration officials have turned away hundreds more who have tried to enter.

In London, the formation of a British Asian action group was announced today. A spokesman said that it was "a pressure group consisting of East African Asians holding British passports devalued under the Commonwealth Immigration Act, 1962, who are seeking a just solution to the Asian problem in the whole of East Africa."

The group wanted to bring pressure on the British government because the Asians in East Africa were its responsibility, said the spokesman.

Joint Talks Sought
It wants joint talks between the East African governments, India, Pakistan and Britain.

There are 62,000 British passport holders in Kenya, 50,000 in Tanzania and 40,000 in Uganda, the spokesman said.

David Lane, under secretary at the Home Office, said that the rate of Asian immigration to Britain would continue to be tightly controlled.

"We are already a crowded island and immigration must and will be strictly controlled," Mr. Lane said in a nationwide radio interview.



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France Decides To Keep Sending Mirages to Libya

PARIS, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—France will continue to deliver Mirage jet fighters to Libya until Libya's plans for union with Egypt take more concrete shape, official French sources revealed.

They said the deliveries would go on at the current rate, an average of 16 planes a year. Some 40 have been shipped to Libya since the 110-plane deal was concluded in November, 1969.

The sources said the French government did not feel any immediate decision was necessary on the future of the contract, which France had said it would suspend if the planes were found to be going to a "battleground" country in the Middle East conflict.

Sources noted that President Georges Pompidou and his government had time to mull over the implications of the union for the Mirage contract, since the union deadline is Sept. 1, 1973.

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A Touch of Camelot

By selecting Sargent Shriver to replace Thomas Eagleton as Democratic vice-presidential candidate, Sen. McGovern has added a touch of Camelot to his ticket. True, Mr. Shriver is not in direct line of descent within the Kennedy dynasty, nor has he developed the Kennedy appeal at the polls which gave to three brothers three seats in the United States Senate, one presidency and two potential presidencies. But he is a brother-in-law of those three; he has worked for them in politics; he has held high administrative posts in government and was ambassador to France. He has many friends in places of political power, and relatively few enemies. Under the circumstances, it was not a choice for which Mr. McGovern can be seriously faulted on practical grounds.

Now the Democrats confront the technical problems of ironing out disputes over credentials in their national committee and organizing that body to ratify Mr. McGovern's decision. These tasks do not seem to offer many serious obstacles, but the Democrats have been so unpredictable this year that a certain tension will remain until the process is completed. And this will bring the Democratic ticket formation almost down to the time when the Republicans assemble in Miami to renominate Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew.

It has been pointed out that in this way the Democrats have lost several weeks' time

advantage over the Republicans. They have spent that interval in sorting out their own disputes and explaining them to the nation, rather than hammering away at their opponents. Mr. McGovern seemed conscious of this when he accompanied his endorsement of Sargent Shriver with a fair amount of what one television newscaster called "campaign oratory." At any rate, the South Dakota senator was able to make the public point that he does, after all, represent a good deal more than a man harassed by the difficulties of picking out his teammate.

Mr. McGovern has emerged as quite clearly different from the incumbent president in many ways. His philosophy of government and his approach to foreign affairs are sufficiently distinct to make it urgently necessary for the American people to explore them, not with the hair-splitting techniques that are common in American politics at the national level, but with the realization that, to the extent that Mr. Nixon and Mr. McGovern can make their wills felt in Congress, rather significant divergences of course could result from the forthcoming election. It is important that these be debated—not necessarily before a single battery of television cameras, but over the whole period of the campaign. The Democratic tangle over the vice-presidency has been, if not wholly irrelevant, at least subordinate to the debate. It is to be hoped that the real discussion will now begin.

Trouble With Gold

The commercial value of gold reached \$70 an ounce last week, very nearly twice the official price of \$35 an ounce. Gold has two prices, and is traded on two separate markets, because it has two entirely different uses. It is money, but it is also a commercial commodity that can be used to fill teeth, make jewelry, or construct electronic circuits. The two different uses are now very seriously interfering with each other.

The main purpose of the world's monetary system is to finance international trade, and part of the trouble is that gold supplies have not been expanding as fast as trade. Newly mined gold comes principally from the Soviet Union and South Africa, which are not the two countries that one would choose to put in charge of the world's medium of exchange. The Russians have, in fact, sold little gold recently, leaving the South Africans enjoying a position closely approaching a monopoly. The South African mines have reduced production this year, contributing to the shortage and the rising prices. Since the South African balance of payments recently improved, the government is using its opportunity to increase its own gold holdings rather than selling abroad. Meanwhile the commercial and industrial demand for gold is rising rapidly for the same reasons that world demand for most metals is rising.

Now massive currency speculation has

driven the price up to a point at which the commercial buyers are being seriously hurt. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Shultz, says that he is considering selling government gold to industrial users. That is certainly the most direct way to reduce the inordinate disparity between the two prices.

The double pricing of gold was intended to protect currencies from the fluctuations of gold speculation. But the present spread between the prices is making nations reluctant to exchange gold even for the classic purpose of settling accounts among governments. The United States, of course, has refused to sell any gold at all for the past year. Italy, fearing an attack on the lira, has made it clear that it prefers not to sell gold. Several small states joining the International Monetary Fund have had great difficulty buying enough gold anywhere, at the low official price, to make their deposit quotas.

For years the justification of the gold system was that, for all its faults, it worked. But currently it works a great deal less reliably than it once did. Gold is, no doubt, a habit of mind too deeply engrained in mankind to be abolished with a stroke of the reformer's pen. But any progress toward a rational worldwide money supply requires a steady movement away from reliance on the fictitious pricing of bars of metal.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Bremer Verdict

The diary of Arthur H. Bremer, read to a jury in a Maryland court, is the story of a man who wanted desperately to shoot President Nixon but, falling that, was willing to settle for Governor Wallace, Senator McGovern or even a couple of Secret Service men. The jury nevertheless found him sane, and therefore legally accountable for his abominable assault on the Alabama governor.

People will have their doubts as to the soundness of that verdict, but in Bremer's narrative they have one more proof that national figures—especially Presidents—can no longer afford to plunge in and out of crowds as though they were all Sunday school picnics. He didn't shoot at Mr. Nixon.

Bremer complained, only because he couldn't "get close to him." And he wrote vividly, if dejectedly, of his failure to realize his hopes of pulling off a major assassination.

It is awesome to think of how many Bremer may be sitting in lonely rooms right now, reading and rereading the story of the Wallace shooting at Laurel, Md., and dreaming their own sick dreams of achieving similar notoriety. Until a way is found to reduce the incidence of such aberrant behavior, whether or not juries find it technically sane, the nation has no choice but to go much further than it has in the direction of gun control and to keep its leaders well out of range.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Finland and East Germany

Foreign Minister (Walter) Scheel repeatedly stated for the federal government that Bonn would regard every premature recognition of the GDR (East Germany) as "disruptive" for the continuing inner-German dialogue and would take suitable measures from case to case.

In prepared speeches, Federal Chancellor (Willy) Brandt continually said the same as Scheel. But in an improvised speech, in discussions and interviews, he made more careless pronouncements.

Such differences in presenting the Bonn

standpoint may have tempted other governments to doubt and test the solidity of the Bonn situation. The federal government will now wish to discuss with its allies what measures to take to ward off damage to its inner-German negotiation stance.

In any case, Vienna or Geneva would be much more favorable localities for an ambassadors' conference to prepare the (European) security conference following the nomination of an East Berlin ambassador to Helsinki.

—From the *Frankfurter Allgemeine* (Frankfurt).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 7, 1897

NICE—An incident has just occurred on the Italian frontier. For some time past the inhabitants of the Italian village of Penna, on the frontier, have made raids on to French territory at harvest time and, after putting the hay-makers to flight, have carried away quantities of hay. This year energetic measures have been taken. Gendarmes obtained aid from the Alpine Chasseurs and pursued the Italians across the mountains. However, many succeeded in escaping.

Fifty Years Ago

August 7, 1922

WASHINGTON—We have come close to that final phase in the German financial situation which has for so long been forecast. For three years, ever since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, the Germans have been engaged in a campaign to escape the consequences of defeat and place upon other people the burdens of the devastation wrought by their armies in foreign fields and cities. Reparations are not punitive damages; the Treaty of Versailles exacts payment for two things only, damages to property and to persons.



A New Frame for an Old War

By C. L. Sulzberger

BELGRADE—If Russia withdraws its forces from Egypt to the full extent that appears likely, leaving behind but token contingents, some reduction in the rate of U.S. arming of Israel might well be looked for. Confirmation of such speculation could only come in the future—after this year's Presidential elections.

Any final decision on slowing down weapons replacements must be linked to Moscow's refusal to send Egypt the offensive arms it sought, including MIG-3 aircraft and six-to-eight missiles; also to the fate of the French Mirage should Libya really merge with Egypt as promised.

Obviously both Moscow and Washington hope to lower the risk threshold of their own Middle East commitments. What Nixon and Brezhnev said to each other on this is still unknown but the Soviet Union would not have refused Cairo further offensive weapons had such a general policy not been at least implied.

Since the Six-Day War there has been an enormous change in weapons systems available to both sides and neither Egypt nor Israel can be self-sufficient in modern missile and electronics devices. Moreover, as the time passes existing arms become swiftly outdated.

Israeli Advantage

Israel has its own qualified manpower to man such equipment but the Egyptians have had to depend for this on the Russians. It is now doubtful, after Russia has plainly indicated unwillingness to be dragged physically into a Middle Eastern war, whether it will leave any such experts behind.

As the superpower presence in the Middle East begins to alter, Israel has an evident strategic advantage. In any campaign started now, the Egyptians would have to use ground troops to re-enter Sinai. The Israeli strategy therefore focuses on smashing any attempt to cross the canal. Moreover, for the first time since Israel's creation, Damascus and Cairo are in perhaps greater danger than Jerusalem or Tel Aviv, because of today's de facto military borders. This establishes a novel kind of strategic equilibrium.

The Israelis are today confident that Egypt cannot break their Bar Lev Line positions along the canal without nuclear weapons or massive use of Soviet combat troops or both. But the India-Pakistan war last winter convinced Israel that Russia was too eager to accept any risk of active Middle East engagement. Moscow realized the United States disliked the outcome of the Indian confrontation and was unwilling to suffer humiliation twice, as shown by hunkering Halphong.

With Soviet withdrawals, the Israelis are more than ever convinced that, despite bold statements, Egyptian army commanders are not prepared to pay the price for another round of war, especially with less help from Moscow and with an unfavorable starting position.

Another Course

Israel wants a firm settlement guaranteeing that shooting will not resume before it withdraws from the Sinai positions. Egypt, on the other hand, feels it cannot negotiate with portions of the territory under occupation. Yet probably both Cairo and

Jerusalem realize that, with conventional weapons, it is impossible for one to conquer the other in the sense of winning a definitive war.

The Arabs can no longer dream of pushing the Israelis into the Mediterranean, which no matter what develops—the United States would never permit. And the Israelis know that while they might capture Damascus or Cairo, they couldn't gain by this because they couldn't hold those cities.

Another course must therefore be followed. There are many who suspect this fact was acknowledged by Brezhnev, as well as Nixon. The Russians are at least toying with the idea of improving relations with Israel as well as strengthening their position in the northern Arab states of Syria and Iraq.

For months they have been quietly asking the Israelis to agree to accept a high-level Soviet diplomat stationed in the Embassy to Israel to handle Moscow's affairs. So far Jerusalem has refused on the ground that it knows the limit has been reached on what a nuclear superpower can do about threatening a small country and it mistrusted Soviet presence in Egypt.

But things are changing. The explosive Middle East has begun to heat. There is speculation about future developments among Washington, Cairo, and Jerusalem. The Arabs are taking a fresh look at America and two clearly defined responsibilities holding their jobs at the pleasure of the establishment employing them. This is not true of the

'A Nation of Strangers'

By James Reston

FERRY RUN, Va.—In this lovely hill country of Virginia most of the old eighteenth and nineteenth-century houses have changed hands since the last war, some of them several times, and there has been a steady migration, which illustrates a much larger national problem.

Many of the young blacks from the Little Africa community on Rattlesnake Mountain have drifted away to Washington or Baltimore. Affluent businessmen and middle-class civil servants and professional people, weary of the urban turmoil, have retired into the old mansions and tenant houses, seeking the beauty and privacy the blacks have left behind.

Then there are the part-timers, or weekenders, like Eric Seaverd, Frank McGee, Tom Wicker and James Kilpatrick, who have found modest hideaways in these caves and valleys, thinking they will escape the tyranny of the dead-end, and never quite managing to get the grass out back by Sunday night, when they have to go back to their typewriters.

My colleague and neighbor in another place, Vance Packard, has made a detailed study of the causes and consequences of this nomadic American life in a remarkable and important book soon to be published, "A Nation of Strangers."

"The exploration," he says, "has led me to believe that at least forty million Americans now lead a life of almost chronic movement, separated from traditional male-female relationships, from

traditional religious beliefs and from steady work because of rapid technological and social change. Packard goes some hopeful signs of revolt against this gypsy existence but is generally pessimistic about the deeper trends toward a widespread feeling of loneliness and frustration.

"While the footlooseness of Americans as pioneers was a source of vitality and charm," he says, "several of the new forms that the accelerating rootlessness of Americans is taking should be a cause for alarm. Great numbers of inhabitants feel unconnected to either people or places and throughout much of the nation there is a breakdown of community living. In fact, there is a shattering of small-group life. A number of forces are promoting social fragmentation. We are confronted with a society that is coming apart at the seams."

Not New

Well, it is not a new lament, but it would be a bold man who could say Packard's well-documented indictment without a sense of anxiety, and one of the odd things about it is that we are having a presidential election to determine the leadership of the nation for the next four years and there has been very little talk about the fundamental issues.

Both President Nixon and Sen. McGovern have recognized the problem; both favor a wider distribution of industry and jobs, a more equal standard of welfare payments and tax reform which would produce a fairer redistribution of wealth.

But they differ widely about the means of achieving these common goals. The President is saying, in effect, that it is possible to have \$80-billion defense budgets and enough billions left over to win the domestic battle for social order and to maintain a vigorous expansion of private rewards. Sen. McGovern is questioning this fundamental assumption and insisting that the government is faced with truly radical problems and must choose radical reforms to meet them.

But far more time and space have been devoted to Tom Eagleton's health than to the health of the nation. Far more to the question of the vice-presidency

A Question of Yardsticks

The Megaton Gap

By Michael Geiler

WASHINGTON—For many years now, American missile and bomber forces have been described as lagging far behind their Soviet counterparts in the total amount of brute nuclear explosive power—or megatons—they carry.

And, though there are many more important measures of the nuclear power balance, the so-called "megaton gap" continues to provide a simple way to dramatize and sometimes exploit a view of Soviet military supremacy.

Government defense agencies, however, have another way to measure the megaton balance. But this yardstick of power—known as "equivalent megatons"—never shows up in public statements, even though specialists say it is a much more realistic way to measure the actual military effectiveness of nuclear weapons.

Furthermore, U.S. estimates of the power balance measured in equivalent megatons rather than gross megatons reportedly show that U.S. forces actually carry a bigger and more effective nuclear punch. One megaton is the equivalent of one million tons of TNT.

Nuclear Arithmetic

But under the complex rules of nuclear arithmetic, a nine-megaton nuclear weapon is not nine times as effective as a one-megaton blast. It is actually about three times as effective. Thus, three well-aimed one-megaton warheads would do about as much damage as a single larger weapon.

The comparisons of "gross megatons" that are usually made public show 9-10-3 gap in favor of the Soviets. The "equivalent megatonnage" estimates show forces that are about even.

Primarily because the Soviet missile force contains some 300 of the huge SS-9 missiles, each able to carry about 25 gross megatons in a single warhead, the Soviets are currently estimated to have a total of between 8,000 and 9,000 gross megatons in their missile-bomber forces. That is about 40 percent more, according to reliable sources, than the United States has.

But in terms of equivalent

megatons, where the "vast gross energy of huge warhead discounted, the U.S. force is assured as about 4,100 militarily effective megatons as opposed between 3,800 and 4,000 for Soviets.

The U.S. lead here—and some stress that estimates of Soviet levels are very rough—is based upon the smaller but more numerous and more accurate arsenal of multiple-warhead missiles and upon the superior T strategic bomber force.

These estimates also project that by 1977, when the U.S.-Soviet agreement to limit offensive arms either runs or is made permanent, the United States will still be about 10 percent ahead, with a level of about 4,400 to 4,500 equivalent megatons.

MIRV Development

The Soviets are expected to install MIRV-type multiple warheads of their own during 1975, but the United States also adding large numbers short-range attack missiles (SRAMs) to its bomber force continuing to convert older B-57 bombers and Polaris missiles to the MIRV warhead variety.

Gross megatons can complicate in part, for lack of accurate trying to knock out an enemy missile protected in an underground silo. But an attacker would need thousands of such warheads to attack the 1,000 Minuteman ICBM silos and most warheads would be more important megatons.

For example, a one-megaton warhead that lands one-third mile from a missile silo has a 65 percent chance of knocking it out. That is about the chance of a 25-megaton warhead landing a mile away.

There are indeed legitimate fence worries, such as the proliferation of multiple-warhead systems by both sides, that front these government responsible for national security, a one-sided public view of "megaton gap" does not help debate.

Letters

Tests for Candidates

Is James Reston seriously proposing (NYT, July 31) that it would be possible to have regular "objective" tests of the mental and emotional fitness of elected officials?

Mr. Reston's analogy with tests given to scientists and military men simply does not hold water. Whether or not the tests given them are fair and accurate is immaterial. They are persons with clearly defined responsibilities holding their jobs at the pleasure of the establishment employing them. This is not true of the

president or others "at the v pinnacle of executive power."

Who is to say which persons become unfit for office? Does Mr. Reston imagine that "objective" standards could be drawn up to decide on this? That any two psychiatrists would agree on whether an individual met such standards, if it existed?

Canada's longest-serving prime minister was a lifelong buff who "contacted" his dead mo at spiritualist seances and who only introduced important pl of legislation in parliament w the hands of the clock were a straight line—for example, a quarter to three. No doubt "objective" tests would have qualified him for office.

The present system of electing American officials, and the conditions under which they b office may be flawed, but I Reston has not put forward viable alternative.

KENNEDY WELLS.

Nacka, Sweden.

Geneva Accord

To set the record straight Joseph Kratochvil last week from Hanoi (NYT, July 29-30) states that at the Geneva Conference of 1954 the North Vietnamese agreed with the French to a cease-fire first, followed by a political settlement. This totally and unequivocally fals The 1954 Geneva agreement was an armistice convention in which arms were laid down and political agreements signed. Pham Van Dong, the chief Hanoi negotiator who is now Hanoi's premier, had steadfastly refused a cease-fire without a political settlement, which is exactly the same position Hanoi has taken during the Paris peace talks.

The main political provisions of the Geneva agreement, for those who have forgotten, were the provisional division of Vietnam along the 17th Parallel; elections in both North and South Vietnam for a unified government before July 21, 1956; exchange of prisoners within 30 days; the setting up of a control commission; several commitments on Laos and Cambodia; a clause that prohibited the introduction into Vietnam of foreign troops and military personnel; and fixed dates for the withdrawal of all French troops.

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Published and printed by International News Service, Inc., 1100 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020. All rights reserved. Herald Tribune, Inc., 250 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. Director of the publication: Walter M. Thayer.

André Malraux Speaks Of De Gaulle, Gaullism

(Continued from Page 1)

which he despised—but it was men, the men of the forest and fields, and not the men of the factories. He never knew what a worker was, never, never. So it is mistakenly said that he never knew the people, which seems to mean that he was always attached to the aristocracy—which is stupid. He was not at all an aristocrat—he had this wretched Colombo, with two servants! And not at all a snob, no, not in the least! Nothing, nothing like that. But a farmland was of his own heart, a woodcutter was of his own heart, whereas a worker at Renault was something he had to talk about with the minister of labor.

HESS: But this government that he built, with its scandals and its "betrayals," it is made up of his people, is it not? MALRAUX: Yes, but it wasn't the same when he was there, a capital problem. What was his government? It was people who defended France. Also there were his whimsical choices, technicians, and even technicians. All right, but it wasn't important. I think that if you want to understand the basics, you will have to say something quite strange. Gen. de Gaulle thought the first time, in 1944, and the second time, in 1958, that everything would happen very quickly—which was not at all the case. He did not at all believe that he would have to rule the fate of France for 10 years, which was the case from '58 to '68. He thought that, as in London, he would have to restore the image of France in a rather brief time.

And that explains many things, in particular his departure. He told me three times in 10 years, that means every three years—"Don't you think I ought to leave?" He was not a man who desired to maintain his power—that is, I think, he desired to be the man who restored to France what he called his grandeur, her essence, Gen. de Gaulle, very important, in his eyes. The rest, the rest was not.

HESS: You have said that Gaullism without De Gaulle is "idiotic." What do you mean? MALRAUX: (Sardonically) You see it very well.

HESS: You know that another monetary crisis has broken out. As a journalist, I miss Gen. de Gaulle, because in the old days, everybody would ask—even those who hated him—"What is that guy going to say?" Whereas now, we just expect another patch job.

MALRAUX: That is what I meant when I spoke of Pétainism. But if we say France no longer has Gen. de Gaulle, after all, Russia no longer has Stalin. You knew a world in which the chiefs of state were a tremendous reality. (A long pause, then a whisper.) What is left?

HESS: Still, these little men are capable of blowing up the world.

MALRAUX: Yes, yes—and then again, no. For it isn't so, nothing is blowing up. After all, what's happening?

HESS: People are getting killed. MALRAUX: Are they? All right. It's not the first time. So? There is no Russian gamble, whereas there could have been. There is no Chinese gamble. Come now, they are illers. They talk, they talk, they talk, but they do nothing. There is no American gamble. Don't talk about Taiwan. It doesn't exist anymore; don't talk about France, she doesn't exist any more.

HESS: But there are Vietnamese who are fighting. MALRAUX: Yes, but it's not important HISTORICALLY.

It's as though one talked to us about the Algerians, once. Hurrah for the Algerians! But it's not important. The destiny of France was not Algeria. The destiny of the United States is not Vietnam. Vietnam is a cancer for the United States, hence it is not negligible. But it's only a cancer. Whereas Russia—ah, now, Russia... but Russia won't fight.

HESS: Indeed, there's an impression growing that Russia

may be abandoning Vietnam. What do you think? MALRAUX: Take care. They are great stars. He observed that for the time being, the only ones who are defending Vietnam—not in words, in reality—are the Russians. It's the same as with Bangladesh—has anybody seen a Chinese tank in Pakistan? A big bluff. Where are the Chinese tanks in Vietnam? A bluff. The Russian anti-aircraft guns are a bluff. The "UG's" are no bluff.

HESS: But now, with the mining of the North Vietnamese harbors, where will this confrontation lead?

MALRAUX: To Japan, as arbiter of the whole Pacific game. In four years, Japan will be the second greatest economic power in the world, behind the United States but ahead of the Soviet Union; and at that moment America, which is now embracing these Chinese, will be forced to adopt a Japanese policy that means, giving them atomic bombs. If the Americans do not, then the Russians will. We have four years. Then, we're in a serious situation, the Americans and the Russians wailing this ravishing machine which one will go to bed with?

When America decided to play the Chinese card, it was very lucid, I think. But to play that card against Moscow meant just the same that the time would come when either America says to Japan, "You are no longer a satellite and we are giving you the nuclear mess," or the Russians arrive with broad smiles, saying, "Now, it's our turn." I don't see how it can end otherwise.

HESS: Doubtless it's the occupational disease of a reporter for a daily newspaper, but I find myself much more concerned with the immediate crisis of Vietnam.

MALRAUX: You are right, but what does it matter? Assuming the worst, what are the historic consequences? The United States has already taken its safety measures in Thailand, so that even if Vietnam is lost, it is no longer a capital affair. Secondly, and this is very important, when the United States engaged in the tragic game of Vietnam, it thought that the stakes were the fate of the world against Asia—that is, Chinese Communism, which the United States, incidentally, had invented. For me, I think Chinese Communism has always been excessively serious inside China, and always been not at all serious outside China.

So the United States in Vietnam was waging the war between Communism and the Free World? Come, come, nobody in the world believes that any more... The United States did not have a sick craving to dominate Southern Asia. It adopted a demented policy in the Bangladesh, fair, but gave it up quite calmly. So what's left? That the Chinese will conquer yellow Asia? You know as well as I do that it no longer believes that.

I have told the Americans, "If you put it into your heads that the Chinese are obsessed by the conquest of Asia, it's a total error." I pointed out that in China there is a monthly that corresponds to your Life magazine. You look at 10 issues, and you notice that there is absolutely nothing in it on the revolutionary

UN Documents Drop Taiwan as Separate Entry

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 6 (AP).—Under pressure from China, United Nations legal counsel has ruled that Taiwan cannot be mentioned separately "in any form whatsoever" in any UN document.

Under Secretary-General Constant A. Stavropoulos made the ruling after the Chinese ambassador, Huang Hua, told him that the expulsion of Taiwan last year meant there should be no more reference here to "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan," "one China, two governments," or anything similar.

Mr. Stavropoulos suggested to Mr. Huang that UN statistical publications be allowed to list Taiwan indented beneath the People's Republic of China. He said that continuing to list Taiwan would not express an opinion on the island's legal status, but that it would claim the territory, refused to agree.

Mr. Stavropoulos's ruling, and his correspondence with Mr. Huang, which came to light this week, took place between March and June.

Soviet A-Blast Noted

UPPSALA, Sweden, Aug. 6 (UPI).—The seismological institute here early today recorded a probable Soviet nuclear explosion beneath earth, north of the Black Sea. Similar explosions were recorded from the same area two and four weeks ago, probably carried out for water regulation purposes.



André Malraux

domain—it's all about the standard of living.

HESS: You speak of Vietnam as something of no importance—MALRAUX: Hold on, I wouldn't throw it in the trash basket. I wouldn't say it doesn't count. I'd say it's not on the scale of destiny.

HESS: —but you were ready to die for Bangladesh.

MALRAUX: You're right to say to me, "Why the devil do you attach such importance to Bangladesh?" Well, you're right, but I wouldn't have told you, "The fate of the world will be decided in Bangladesh." It was important, but that has nothing to do with your emotional factors—just as your emotional factors on Vietnam are not so rational. They are what they are. Me, I think your emotions on Vietnam are different, they are what mine were on Algeria. For us, that was frightful. For it that had gone on the way it was...

HESS: Can you foresee what may happen in Vietnam in coming weeks?

MALRAUX: No. But I will make one prediction—that it will not be settled in Peking. It's simply not true that the Chinese can settle the Vietnam question militarily. Not true. They will make speeches as usual explaining that they are the defenders of Asian freedom, and all of that will be completely chimerical.

HESS: Well, they did jump into Korea when they felt threatened, didn't they?

MALRAUX: The whole question is, the whole question is, there! Korea was very serious because the Chinese felt themselves threatened, just as the Americans became very serious when it was a question of missiles in Cuba. That's how it was with Korea, but not with Vietnam...

For me, it all may be summed up easily: First of all, Russia today wants to encircle China—Siberia, Bangladesh, Vietnam. On this, Russia is playing for keeps. It is the Russians who have been rebuilding the Indian Army for three years. They are driving hard now, and China, in my opinion, will not fight, because what China wants now is not at all a new conflict with Russia—it's the development of China. They dangle us with a sort of Chinese revolution that is supposed to be conquering Asia. They're doing nothing. It's the Russians who are fighting.

Obituaries

Banker J. Herbert Case, 99, Ex-Head of Federal Reserve

PLAINFIELD, N.J., Aug. 6 (UPI).—J. Herbert Case, 99, a banking expert and former chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, died here Friday. He would have been 100 years old Aug. 30.

Mr. Case began his financial career in 1887 as a clerk with the old City National Bank in Plainfield. In 1902 he helped establish the Plainfield Trust Co., which developed rapidly under his direction.

He became, 10 years later, vice-president of the old Farmers Loan and Trust Co. of New York, organizing and directing the credit department and building his own reputation as an authority on commercial paper.

With the U.S. entry into World War I, Mr. Case became deputy governor of the newly established Federal Reserve Bank of New York. There he worked with the U.S. Treasury on problems of war financing. He was later decorated by Poland for his services in re-establishing its currency during the 1920s.

Shortly afterward, Mr. Case made a study of the London money market and British Treasury financing, which led to a reform of U.S. Treasury procedures in short-term financing.

Named Chairman in 1939

Named chairman of the New York Federal Reserve in 1939, Mr. Case held office during the difficult days that preceded and followed the Bank Holiday of 1933. He remained with the Federal Reserve until 1956, when the office of the chairman ceased to be a full-time position.

After a brief period as a partner in R. W. Pressprich & Co.,

Spassky Takes the 11th Game To Stand Two Behind Fischer

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 6 (UPI).—

World champion Boris Spassky, playing challenger Bobby Fischer's favorite opening and a "brilliant" game, tonight trapped and captured the American's queen and won the 11th game of the world chess championship.

The victory, Spassky's first over Fischer since the first game of the 24-game, \$500,000 match, pulled the Russian to within two points of Fischer. The American now leads 8 1/2 points to 4 1/2.

The crowd went wild in the hall, cheering and yelling, standing in their seats and shouting "Bravo Boris."

Spassky had played his 31st move and gone offstage to get a glass of water. Grandmasters watching the game wondered aloud why Fischer did not resign and continued to play after losing his queen.

Fischer whipped out of his chair and angrily walked over to another Lohr Schmidt to complain about the noise in the corridors and from the cafeteria. The huge "silence" sign flashed on and off.

Fischer then sat for about three minutes, staring at the board, hands on his temples, hunched over his pieces. Finally he slapped his hand on his clock to stop it, signed his protocol and left.

Spassky Unaware

Spassky, apparently unaware Fischer had resigned, sauntered back in to see what the noise was about. He found the crowd leaping to its feet, jumping, stamping and yelling "Bravo Boris."

As if Fischer did not have enough troubles at the chessboard tonight, he found it would not start and had to hitch a ride

President Nixon Gives Fischer An Invitation

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (UPI).—

President Nixon, the nation's No. 1 sports fan, is rooting for Bobby Fischer in the world chess championships and has invited the U.S. challenger to visit him in the White House—win or lose.

Life magazine said today that Mr. Nixon relayed his invitation to Fischer through Life photographer Henry Benson, who went from a White House assignment to Reykjavik, where the chess match is under way.

Mr. Nixon, an avid sports fan, likes to call locker rooms to congratulate winning teams, once offered a football play to the Washington Redskins and recently drew up a list of his all-time all-star baseball teams.

"Fischer listened with growing delight as Benson reported what Nixon had said, that he wanted Fischer to come visit him, even if he loses, that he liked him 'because he is a fighter,'" Life said.

The magazine said Fischer, who has "a high and earnest respect" for the President, was "wowed" by the invitation.

Traps Challenger's Queen

With his second, the Rev. William Lombardy.

Grand masters hailed the game as one of the best so far at the championship.

"If ever Spassky needed a good win to recover his confidence it was today, and what a game he played," Danish grand master Bent Larsen said.

"It still has to be Bobby for the match, but it is very much alive again."

'Fantastic Game'

Yugoslav grand master Svetozar Gligoric said, "A fantastic game by Spassky. He beat Bobby in his own game."

Grand masters who had all but written off the world champion following five Fischer triumphs and three draws saw the victory coming.

All the Russian seconds stood up in the hall and went to a waiting car after Spassky sacrificed a bishop and a pawn for better position to insure the loss of Fischer's black queen. He took it on the 25th move.

"It's ridiculous now," grand master Jens Enevoldsen said as play continued through the 32nd move. "Bobby should resign. Fischer has not made any great errors. But Spassky has played a brilliant game."

Spassky, a full three points down to the challenger and playing white, had opened the game with his king pawn—Fischer's favorite opening—and play developed into a carbon-copy of the drawn seventh game through the first nine moves.

Unusual Variation

However, the Russian then took Fischer's knight on his 10th move and developed an unusual variation which kept Fischer's queen running and left the challenger taking more time over his moves than Spassky.

Spassky took the advice of grand masters who said after the seventh game that the Russian would have done better to take the knight on the 10th move of that game. In the seventh game Spassky had moved out his king bishop, and grand masters labeled that early advance a mistake.

"Spassky is playing a fine game, his best for a long time," Yugoslav grand master Dragoljub Jovosevic said in midgame.

The world champion had a

The 11th Game

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 6 (AP).—Moves in the eleventh game of the world chess championship between Soviet title-holder Boris Spassky and American challenger Bobby Fischer:

SPASSKY (White) FISCHER (Black)
1. P-K4 P-QB4
2. K1-KB3 P-Q3
3. P-Q4 P-F3
4. K1-P4 K1-KB3
5. K1-QB3 P-QB3
6. B-KK15 P-K3
7. P-B4 P-K13
8. Q-Q2 Q-F3
9. K1-K15 K-R6
10. B-K15 K-B3

Elapsed time: Spassky 7 minutes, Fischer 10 minutes.

11. B-K2 P-KB4
12. Q-O K1-K3
13. K-R1 B-Q2

Elapsed time: Spassky 30 minutes, Fischer 20 minutes.

14. K1-K1 K1-K5
15. Q-K3 P-Q4

Spassky: 47 minutes, Fischer 27 minutes.

16. P-F3 K1-K2
17. P-B4 K1-B4
18. Q-Q3 P-F5

Elapsed time: Spassky 55 minutes, Fischer 35 minutes.

19. B-K4 K1-Q3
20. K1(K1)-Q3 P-B4
21. P-QB3 Q-K15
22. P-B5 Q-K14
23. Q-QB3 P-B3

Elapsed time: Spassky 55 minutes, Fischer 35 minutes.

24. P-R4 P-R6
25. P-Q4 K1-F3(P)(Ch)
26. K2-P K1-R6

Elapsed time: Spassky 60 minutes, Fischer 40 minutes.

27. Q-Q2 K1-B4
28. P-B6 B-B1
29. P-KP P-KP
30. R(B1)-K1 B-K3
31. R2-KP Resigns.

Elapsed time: Spassky 131 minutes, Fischer 104 minutes.

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Relief Efforts in Philippines Hampered by Additional Rain

By Lee Lescaze

MANILA, Aug. 6 (WP).—Heavy rain fell again north of Manila yesterday and President Ferdinand Marcos went on national television to announce a government austerity program and appeal for help from private citizens in reconstructing the flood-damaged areas.

The rains hampered relief operations, and floodwaters swirled through rice fields and villages. Although the water has gone down in some places, thousands of square miles in the worst-hit villages are facing severe food shortages.

The death toll was placed at 437 today.

The rains stopped today and flood waters already have begun to recede.

U.S. Marine helicopters operating from the huge Clark Air Force Base have been flying missions for more than two weeks to deliver food to isolated villages.

U.S. Aid Wanted

Philippine officials, conscious that their annual budget of roughly \$780 million cannot be stretched to cover all reconstruction costs, are hoping for generous aid from Washington and Tokyo.

President Marcos said yesterday that all government salaries will be frozen this year. There will be no promotions in government. Vacancies will not be filled except in key positions. No new office equipment will be purchased and official travel will be restricted, the president said.

He estimated that the government could save 10 percent of its normal expenditure and said roughly \$90 million more would be raised with increased taxes.

"This means sacrifice for everyone from the president down to the barrio (village) tenant farmer," Mr. Marcos said.

He said that the Philippines would "probably have to completely cut out the importation of luxuries."

Riot Reports Noted

In his speech, President Marcos said that Manila newspapers had exaggerated the danger of food riots in the flooded provinces but that a threat exists. The government has authorized the armed forces to commandeer food stocks from private merchants in the flood area. The merchants are to be paid at a later date.

The five weeks of rain have set back Philippine development

Pakistan Train Collision Kills 50

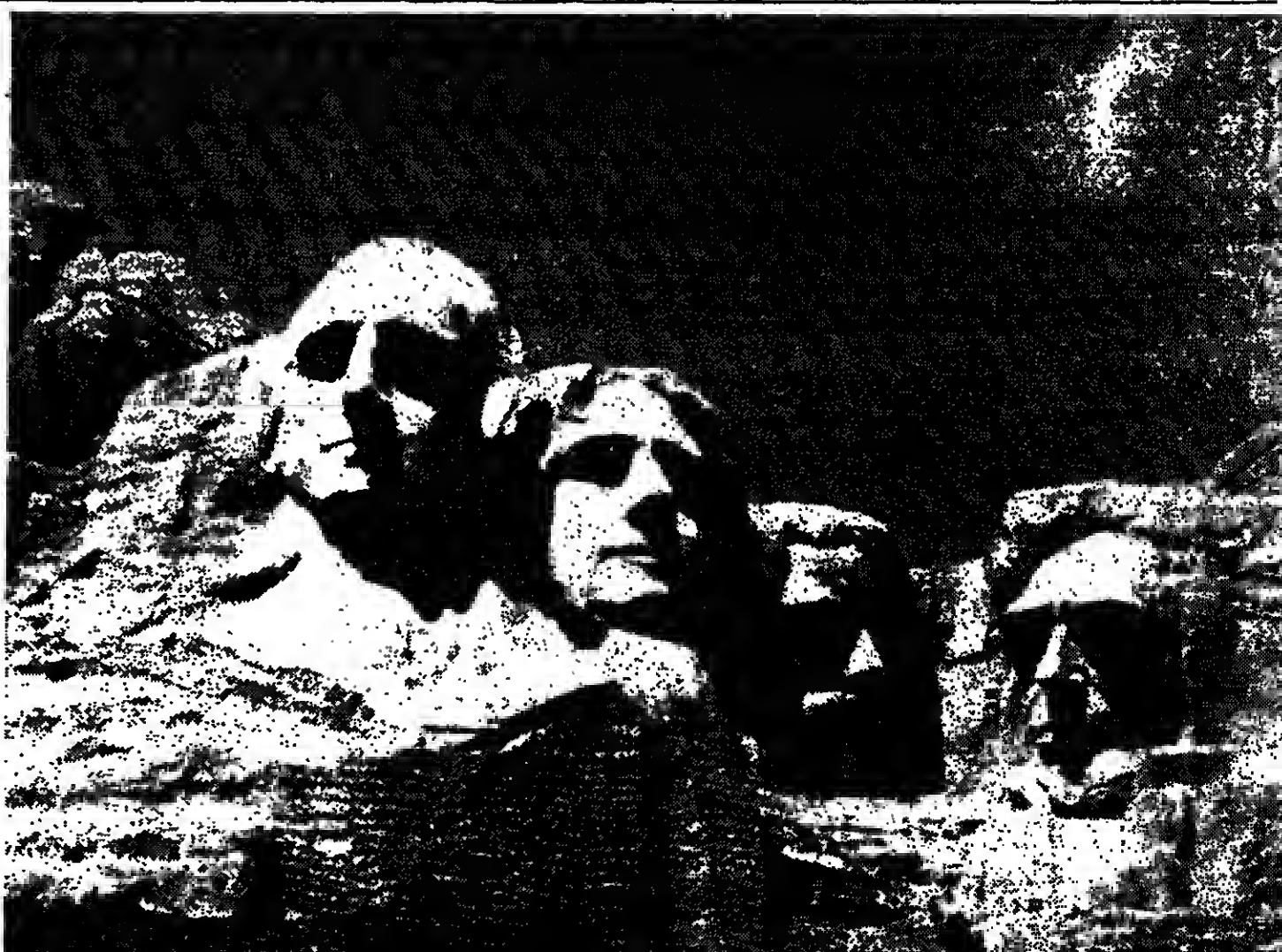
RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—At least 50 people were feared dead and 150 injured when an express train bound for Karachi rammed a freight in Punjab early today.

The news agency Associated Press of Pakistan said 32 bodies have been recovered.

The agency said the Peshawar-Karachi express plowed into the other train while it was standing in the station at Linqatpur, which is near Bahawalpur, nearly 500 miles southeast of Rawalpindi.

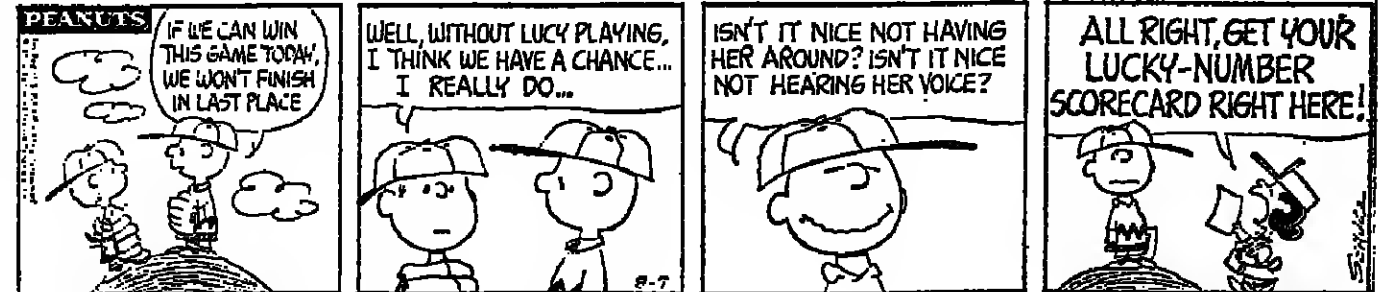
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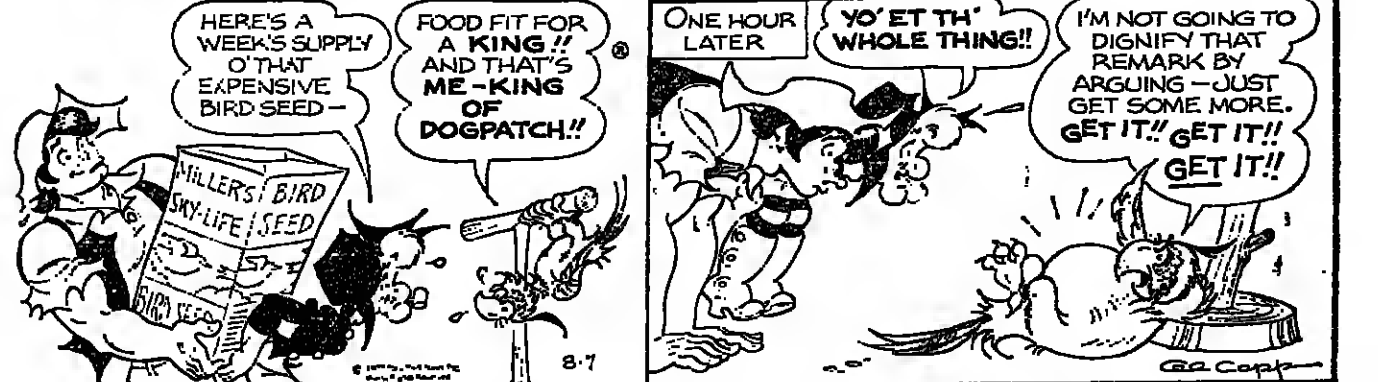
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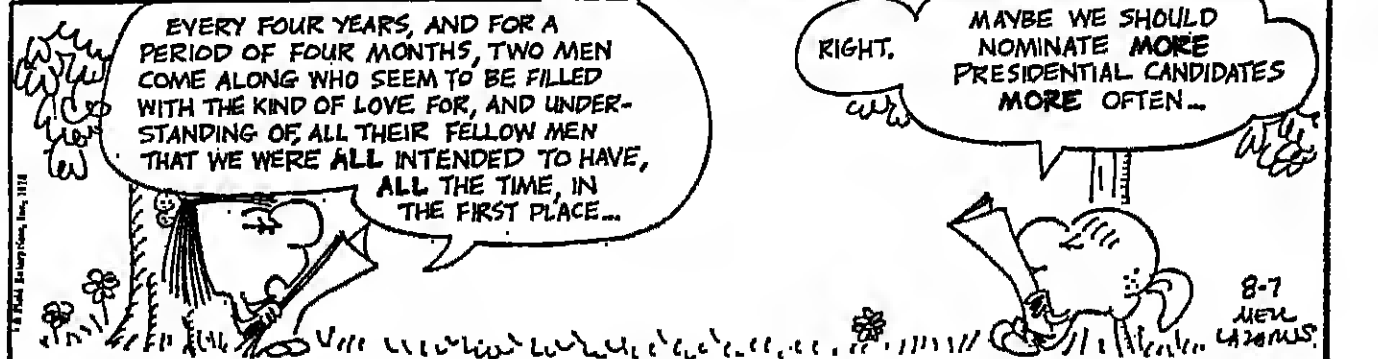
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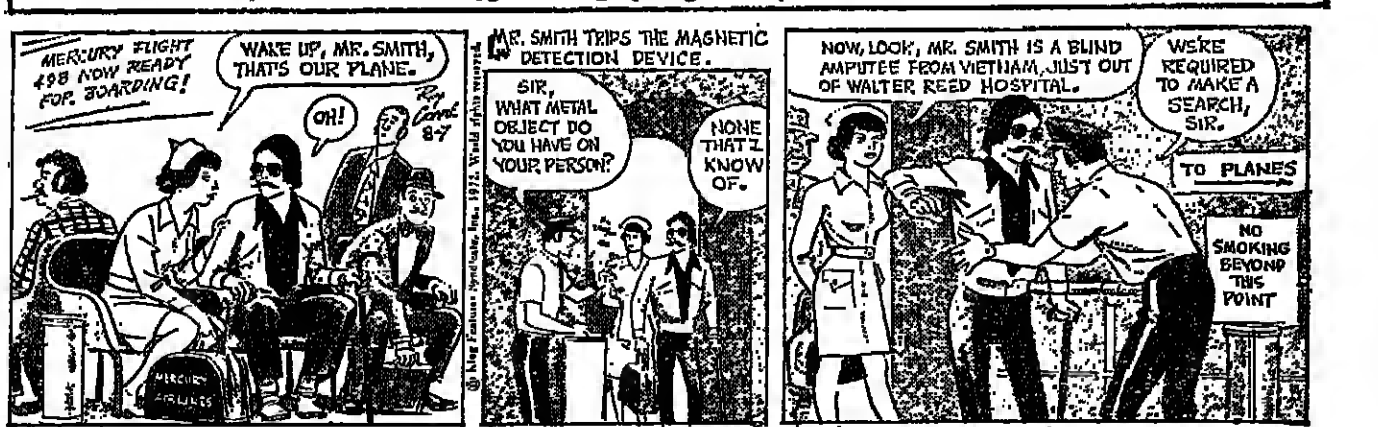
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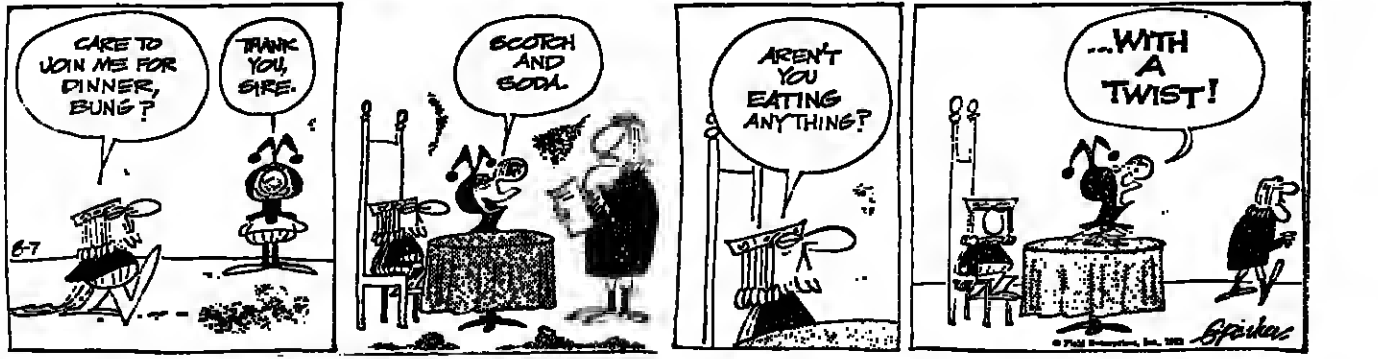
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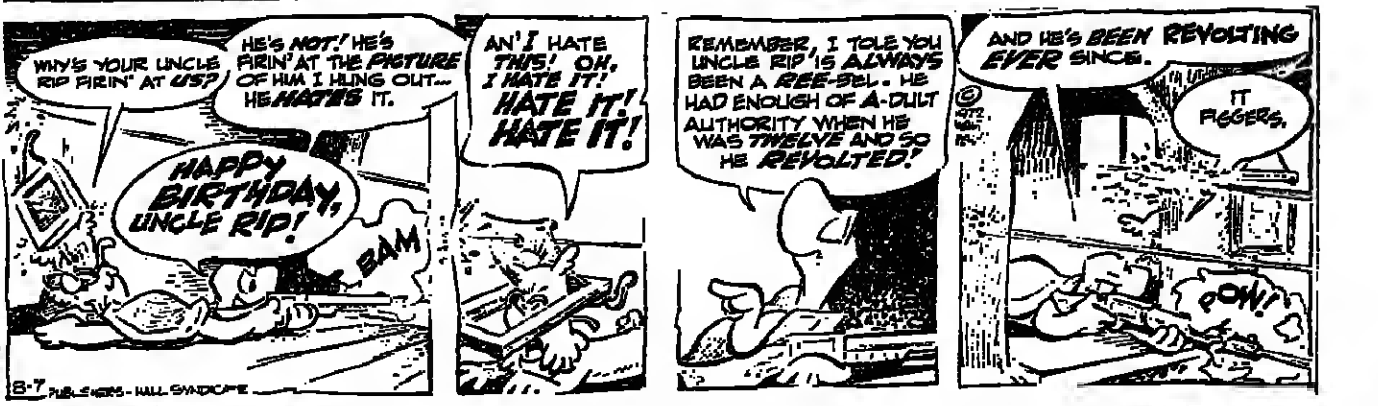
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South gave a negative response of two diamonds to his partner's strong artificial opening bid of two clubs. After North rebid clubs, South could not bid three diamonds, which would have been a second negative in the partnership methods, so he jumped to four diamonds, hoping that his long unbroken suit would be an asset opposite the wealth of high cards promised by his partner.

North bid four no-trump conventionally, and judged well to continue to six diamonds over five diamonds. The partnership was using "Key-card Blackwood," in which the king of trumps counts as an ace, so South showed one key card.

The opening lead of the spade queen was taken by the ace in dummy, and the declarer had to play for immediate disaster before touching trumps. He cashed two

club winners, discarding one spade loser from his hand, and then had to make a crucial decision: To try for a discard on hearts, or to play a third round of clubs.

At first sight, it might seem that a third round of hearts was more likely to survive than a third round of clubs, but there was an additional factor to consider. If a third round of clubs was attempted and East ruffed, there was a second chance. The declarer could overruff and then fall back on the hearts.

South decided to play hearts, but could not decide intuitively which was the better play. He was right to be in doubt because mathematics—quite complex mathematics that could not be attempted at the table—showed that the two possible plays were both about 80 percent chances. As it turned out, either would have succeeded.

Once the third round of hearts allowed the remaining spade loser to be discarded, it was simple for South to knock out the trump ace, draw trumps and make the slam.

SOUTH (D)
♠ A 8 6
♥ A K Q
♦ Q 3
♣ A K Q J 2

WEST
♠ Q J 9
♥ 8 6 5 4
♦ A
♣ 10 8 7 5 4

EAST
♠ K 7 5 2
♥ J 10 9 7
♦ 10 9 4
♣ 9 6

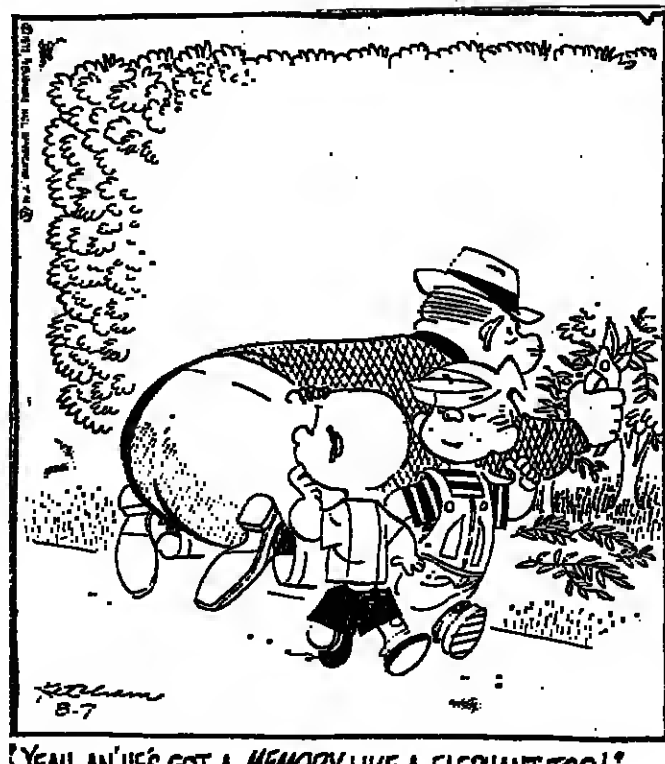
SOUTH
♠ 10 4 3
♥ 3 2
♦ K J 7 6 5 2
♣ 3

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
North East South West
2 ♣ Pass 2 ♦ Pass
3 ♣ Pass 4 ♦ Pass
4 N.T. Pass 5 ♦ Pass
6 ♦ Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade queen.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

STAGS	BARUCH
HURRIANS	AMOROUS
ONTARIO	TENSILE
PEEN	ROOTS
BEIN	DI
BEIN	EMCEE
LIEN	STARY
OTIE	RAINY
WALLAROO	ORGAN
WITE	LUPINE
TEEN	FATIS
TRANSIT	SILVER
CODELINE	STAPLING
OSTIEND	WILLAY

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FUTOL
_ _ _ _ _

LIBOR
_ _ _ _ _

BLOSMY
_ _ _ _ _

NIRBON
_ _ _ _ _

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: _ _ _ _ _

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: BLOAT CHIDE VARIED SUBURS
Answers: Owing to one who'll never recover—A BAD DEBT

BOOKS

THE GREAT EXECUTIVE DREAM
By Robert Heller. Delacorte, 294 pp. \$7.95
Reviewed by Thomas Lask

WITH some people, familiarity doesn't breed contempt: it breeds skepticism. Count Robert Heller is in that number. This British-born, Cambridge-educated writer on business and finance, editor of Management Today, has been studying the folkways of management throughout his adult life. "The Great Executive Dream" is an interim report of what he has seen. Judging by his stance in the book, he is not going to win any cheers from the Chamber of Commerce. His attitude to big business is far from worshipful. It is bemused, mocking, sceptical, cautionary and open-eyed. Business executives may kid themselves, but they are not going to kid him. His topics are varied: management theory, conglomerates, labor relations, decentralization, one-man rule, the use of computers, the place of consultants and much else. But if the topics are numerous, Mr. Heller's point of view is consistent. It is always to measure performance against theory and, as far as he is concerned, to throw out the theory. The more that business tries to raise a mystique or metaphysics around what it is doing, the more jaundiced Mr. Heller's comments become. And since he has an invigorating style and is an epigrammatic phrase maker, he is sure to draw blood from prickly executives.

It doesn't follow, of course, that he is always right. Other observers close to the business world will undoubtedly argue his conclusions with him. The reader, though, will always know where the author stands. On the matter of executive compensation, for example, Mr. Heller says, "Greed is the great motivator, in all its forms, and you can't disentangle greed, for money or anything else, from nonfinancial motives of equal force, such as ambition." It's a sentence that reduces all talk about self-fulfillment, social service, do-goodism to a matter of commerce. It doesn't take a lofty view of the business function but it is one that cuts through a lot of public relations verbiage.

At the same time—and this is an indication of Mr. Heller's approach to his subject—he has carefully scrutinized those businesses in which top men receive stock options, cash incentives and the like, and he has found that in the top 100 companies in the United Kingdom, "there was no distinction in results between managements that granted themselves every financial stimulus under the sun and those tiny few that bumbled along on straight salary—except that, by performing no better than the straight salary managers, the carrot dancers got much richer." He's for stock options, though, for a good and sardonic reason. He feels the executives ought to suffer the same ups and downs in their holdings as the average stockholder.

His remarks on conglomerates are crisp. Since he is highly pragmatic, he feels that every business and therefore every executive should do what he knows best: "Jimmy Ling, who apothecizes mainly to the military, had the best of most other businesses into Ling-Temco-Vorhees knew how to do it. The man who knows manufacture and sell, he remarks, will not be an expert in marketing. Most of the big corporations have other companies can be justified on economic grounds. It simply rules on the part of the business that a company that makes a million dollars a year with 180 million that some of these did so well in the public gullibility. He says, made it better.

Somewhat incongruous his view of profits. He says, are not in it to make profits, to make money. The smallest who has to meet his on Fridays knows trouble with profits can become a book. Tricky bookkeeping arrangements of it make any company. But a company that faces up to how much is coming in every week is far from its own. Mr. Heller also is view of the way sub have been embracing in their operations, whether a large or their problems can resorting to computer-panies asked, why have panes that make the from them? That to be a fair question, he does show in every we a computer does superior performance ones stocking a who acquired a so gleefully assured ever he could tell at a so how many stockings size, color and sky sold the day before the country. Except, quite sure what that formation was good, he says it was good. However, the book is some of Mr. Heller's.

"In management, it's always 'cause'." "The average per big companies is average."

"There are no growth... There are intelligent, not so stupid."

"The expertise net Street is not that of executive suite."

"The Great Execu will surely rise sitting in the seats of The rest of us, say still licking our w furays into the stock other foreign fields, a lot of wry amusem

Mr. Lask is a New book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Plays a game
6 Siva's wife
10 Nobel physicist
14 Exams
15 At all
17 Russian sea
18 Possessed
20 Defunct magazine
21 Certain films
22 Christie murder locale
24 Decree
27 Dogpatch possessive
28 Words of a yes-man
29 Reporter Pyle
30 Indicate
31 Washington
33 Refers to 1930's
34 Inventor's concern
37 Thickets
38 Lengths of time
40 Meet
43 Informal greetings

DOWN

44 "Out to —"
46 Count—(take attendance)
48 Reverence
51 Mister
52 Farina, e.g.
54 Goes berserk
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846 Slow to act
847 George's horse
849 Long for
850 German article
851 This: Fr.
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z Continues Record Pace Swim Trials

(WP)—The swim trials are private affairs, but the victory stands out as many as the trials themselves.

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idge Bows dicap Race

RT, N.J., Aug. 6 (AP)—An inconsistent swimmer, King's Ridge bowled a perfect 3-10 in the 3-10 100-meter freestyle race.

ial Champs ad Rowing ympics

onn, Aug. 6 (AP)—The national championship rowing trials in the final U.S. Olympic rowing trials in the final U.S. Olympic rowing trials.

University of Pennsylvania champion pair Mike Staines, Luther Aaron Harmon—had a victory over the University of Washington.

Three crews will join the Jim Dietz of the New York Club and pair with winners Larry Hough and Lydon Dietz and the C row Association's 19-year-old Olympic champion with victories in half of the trials.

"In the prelims you pace. In the final you race," one coach philosophized.

Mike Burton, 25, the defending Olympic champion in the 400 and 1,600 freestyle, finished last.

The 400, easily the most exciting race of the first three days of the swimming trials, was won by the 20-year-old Burton.

Spitz of the Arden Hills, Calif., Swim Club, set his fourth world standard of the week, breaking the 100-meter butterfly in 54.38.

He had set a world record time in the event in the prelims. On Wednesday, he set, broke and won the 100-meter butterfly.

Deane Darduff captured the 100 butterfly Friday in world-record time (1:04.06), beating Mike Burton and Dana Shadrer, both of whom also qualified for the Olympic team.

Shirley Babashoff, 15, a previous qualifier in the 100 and 400 free-style, established a world record of 2:06.21 in the 200-meter freestyle.

The other qualifiers in the 200 meters were Keena Rothhammer of Santa Clara and Barbara Marshall of Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Miss Montgomery of Asheville, N.C., captured the 400-meter freestyle, then took a victory walk around the swimming pool holding her teddy bears.

So did Melissa Belote, yesterday the 15-year-old girl forgot her lucky fish hook at the motel and still won the 200-meter freestyle.



AHEAD BACKWARDS—Mitchell Ivey churns way to world record in men's 200-meter backstroke at U.S. Olympic trials.

Player Takes PGA By 2 on Final 72

BIRMINGHAM, Mich., Aug. 6 (AP)—Pressure putting by Gary Player down the stretch salvaged a 72 and gained him his second Professional Golfers Association championship today after the monster course—Oakland Hills—had destroyed Jimmy Jamieson.

The 34-year-old South African, winner of every major tournament, posted a 72-hole total of 281, one par over the 7,054-yard course Ben Hogan once named "the monster" again refused to yield a sub-par total.

Jamieson finished with a 70 and 283. He tied for second with veteran Tommy Aaron, who had a 71 today.

Jamieson, the chubby Western Open champion and one of the few top pros playing with a mixed set of clubs, threw away a chance for his first major championship by bogeying the last three holes.

Sam Snead, 60, and staging a miraculous run at the title, was among those challenging Player and falling back. He shot 68—matching the day's best round—to head a group of three players tied for fourth at 284.

The others were Ray Floyd, who had a 70, and Billy Casper, who shot 74.

Player, golf's fourth-leading all-time money winner and one of only four men ever to win all of the world's major titles, survived five bogeys on his way to the \$45,000 first prize. He had a one-stroke lead after three rounds.

The last bogey today occurred at the 15th hole, where he missed a two-foot putt but held a one-stroke lead just as Jamieson was bogeying the final hole.

Then he missed a three-foot putt for a final bogey at 16.

"I really felt the pressure on that putt," he said.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6 (WP)—Steve Carlton notched his 12th straight victory, pitching a five-hitter as the Philadelphia Phillies scored a 5-0 triumph over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Carlton, with a 17-6 won-loss record, struck out seven Cardinals to bring his major league-leading total to 220. The triumph was the second this season for Carlton over his former teammates.

Carlton had not allowed an earned run in 45 innings.

St. Louis starter Reggie Cleveland, lifted for a pinch-hitter in the sixth, gave up nine hits, including two-run homers by Bill Robinson and Greg Louganis as the National League East Division's Philadelphia Phillies won their fifth straight game for their longest winning streak of the season.

Willie Stargell knocked in four runs, including three when his 23rd home run brought Pittsburgh from behind in the sixth inning, and Al Oliver and Richie Hebner added home in winning Montreal, 7-4.

Smith, Van Dillen Beat Spaniards in Cup U.S. Takes 2-1 Edge on Doubles Victory

By Michael Katz
BARCELONA, Aug. 6 (NYT)—Stan Smith told Erik Van Dillen what to do, and the 21-year-old San Mateo, Calif., player did it: and the United States is almost in the Davis Cup challenge round for the 48th time.

With Big Stan also coaching, he and Van Dillen defeated Andres Gimeno and Juan Gisbert, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3, today to give the United States a significant 2-1 lead over Spain in the best-of-five matches in the international semifinals.

The Americans get two chances tomorrow to be in a position to defend the cup, which they won last year for record 23d time, against the winner of the Romania-Australia series.

First, Harold Solomon, the 19-year-old hero of the opening singles when he beat Gisbert, 6-7, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4, faces Gimeno.

At 5-foot 5 1/2-inch Solomon doesn't wrap it up, the task will fall to Smith, who will play a 6-6 match with Gimeno.

"It's like saying Fischer is in good shape against Spassky," said Van Dillen.

Smith was almost a chess piece in Smith's hands today, especially when serving. Van Dillen was instructed by his steady partner on "when, where and what to serve."

He had lost his serve three times, including twice in the disastrous second set, when Gimeno, in particular, played brilliantly and the Americans slacked off.

Twice, in fact, Van Dillen gave away his service with double faults. "Eight thousand people, maybe four years without sleep," said Van Dillen.

Those double faults gave the makeshift Spanish team a lift and it was still a contest at 2-2 in the third set, Smith, who accounted for four straight points in the break of Gisbert's service for the opening set.

Richie Hebner hit his 12th homer of the season with two men in the fourth to give Pittsburgh a 4-1 lead in the second game.

Oranges in the opening singles match Friday and beat Smith, did well again today. But Gisbert was strangely out of touch, serving short and missing many easy volleys.

On the other hand, "this was one of the best matches we've ever played," said Van Dillen.

Yesterday, Solomon completed one of his greatest triumphs.

After Smith was beaten by Gimeno in Friday's opening singles, Solomon took a 2-set-to-1 lead over Gisbert before darkness halted the match.

When it was continued yesterday in 90 degree weather, Gisbert appeared to be on the way to giving Spain a 2-0 series lead as he grabbed the fourth, 6-1.

But Solomon, remarkable in the pressure situation, won a remarkable fifth set, 6-4, with the last five games going against service.

Romania Leads, 2-1
BUCHAREST, Aug. 6 (Reuters)—Romania moved a step closer to reaching the Davis Cup tennis final for the third time in four years by winning the doubles here today to take a 2-1 lead over Australia in their interzone semifinal.

Romanians Tlie Nastase and Ion Tiriac routed Australians Mal Anderson and Colin Dibley 6-2, 6-2.

Three hits and Al Santorini hurled a six-hit shutout to lead St. Louis to a 6-0 home victory over Philadelphia. Santorini gained his sixth victory against seven losses.

Jonas 12, Cubs 2
Cleon Jones drove in three runs and John Milner, Jim Fregosi and Duffy Dyer drove in two runs each as the Mets defeated the

825,000 Virginia Slims tennis tournament.

Her final opponent will be Rosemary Casals, who defeated fellow-American Valeria Ziegenfuss, 6-2, 6-2, in the other semifinal.

Lutz Triumphs
CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 6 (UPI)—Unseeded Lutz won the biggest match of his career today—a 6-4, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4 upset of Dutchman Tom Okker—to capture the U.S. professional tennis championships and the \$10,000 first prize.

A capacity crowd of 5,500 at the Longwood Cricket Club cheered wildly when Okker hit a Lutz volley beyond the baseline to give the 24-year-old Californian the match, the first American to win this title since 1962.

Lutz had fought his way into the final by outlasting Cliff Drysdale of South Africa, 6-4, 6-3, 6-7, 6-3. Okker of the Netherlands won the quarterfinal by eliminating American Arthur Ashe, 7-6, 7-6, 6-3.

On Friday, Lutz and Ashe had ended Australia's nine-year rule in the U.S. championships.

Lutz, 24, eliminated five-time champion Rod Laver 6-4, 6-4 while Ashe rallied for a 3-6, 7-5, 6-4 victory over 1970 champion Tony Roche.

Colombus, Ga., Aug. 6 (AP)—Fifth-seeded Françoise Durr of France rallied to upset top-seeded Billie Jean King, 2-6, 6-2, 6-2 yesterday in the semifinals of the

three hits and Al Santorini hurled a six-hit shutout to lead St. Louis to a 6-0 home victory over Philadelphia. Santorini gained his sixth victory against seven losses.

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Stargell Powers Pirates to Sweep

MONTREAL, Aug. 6 (UPI)—Willie Stargell hit three home runs today, including a first-inning grand slam, as the Pittsburgh Pirates' great doubleheader from the Montreal Expos, 6-0, and 7-2.

Stargell drove in five runs in the opener, putting his four-run blast in the third inning off long-limbed Mike Torrez. He hit No. 23 in the eighth as Bob Moose, who allowed seven hits, romped to his eighth victory against six losses.

Richie Hebner hit his 12th homer of the season with two men in the fourth to give Pittsburgh a 4-1 lead in the second game.

Stargell had homered in the second to tie the game at 1-1.

Lee May drove in two runs with a single and double and scored twice while pacing Houston to a 7-3 victory in San Francisco in the opener of a doubleheader.

The two RBI gave May a total of 72. Roger Metzger, Cesar Cedeno and Jim Wynn added two hits each while Johnny Edwards bled three in a 14-hit Houston attack.

Braves 4, Reds 3
Hank Aaron hit a two-out home run in the 10th inning, his 36th of the season, to give the Braves the edge in a duel with Clay Kirby 1-0, and end San Diego's winning streak at five games.

Cardinals 6, Phillies 0
Ted Simmons drove in two runs and scored twice while collecting

Sunday

Chicago Cubs, 12-2, in New York. Jerry Koosman was the benefactor of the New York hitting. He pitched a seven-hitter to earn his eighth victory. Rookie Butch Rothstein was knocked out in the third inning as he suffered his ninth loss.

Orleans 11, Red Sox 2
In the American League, Jerry Rutenmund and Boog Powell each crashed two-run homers and Paul Blair added a three-run double as Baltimore defeated the Red Sox, 11-2, in Boston to end a four-game losing streak.

Rutenmund drilled his fifth homer with Mark Belanger aboard to give the Orioles a 4-2 lead in the fifth inning. He doubled home pitcher Jim Palmer with another run in the seventh inning.

The Orioles scored six runs in the eighth inning as Powell slammed his homer and Blair smacked a three-run double to left and scored on Bobby Grich's single.

Indians 2, Tigers 1
Home runs by Jerry Moses and

man's Major League record for consecutive errorless games was ended at 72 in the ninth inning when he threw wild to first on a double-play call hit by Chris Chambliss.

Perry, seeking his 19th victory, took a 2-1 lead into the ninth but back-to-back homers by Gates Brown and Norm Cash tied the score and Rodriguez triggered the 11th-inning rally with a lead off double.

With Rodriguez on second, Perry struck out Brown and Cash was given an intentional walk. Jim Northrup forced Cash at second and Sims, who was picked up from the Los Angeles Dodgers on waivers Friday, followed with a line single to center against his former teammates. Sims had homered in the seventh.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division

Pittsburgh W L Pct. GB
New York 54 45 .545 7 1/2
Chicago 57 42 .571 4 1/2
St. Louis 49 51 .489 23 1/2
Montreal 45 55 .450 26
Philadelphia 39 62 .386 32 1/2

Western Division
Cincinnati 51 58 .466 1 1/2
Los Angeles 49 58 .458 8 1/2
Atlanta 46 57 .447 17
San Francisco 45 58 .438 22
San Diego 41 60 .406 21

Saturday's Results
Pittsburgh 7, Montreal 4
Chicago 2, New York 2
Boston 3, San Francisco 3
Cincinnati 4, Atlanta 2
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 3
Los Angeles 4, San Diego 6

Sunday's Games
New York 12, Chicago 3
Atlanta 4, Cincinnati 2
Boston 6, San Francisco 3
Pittsburgh 8, Montreal 1 (1st)
San Diego 4, Los Angeles 6
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 9

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division
Detroit W L Pct. GB
Baltimore 55 47 .543 0
Boston 51 42 .515 4 1/2
New York 50 43 .538 5
Cleveland 45 51 .469 10
Milwaukee 42 59 .410 18

Western Division
Oakland 41 60 .406 23
Chicago 56 44 .561 4 1/2
Minnesota 51 48 .515 8
Kansas City 47 53 .471 13
Texas 41 60 .406 23

Saturday's Results
Milwaukee 4, New York 0
Boston 6, Baltimore 0
Kansas City 3, California 1
Detroit 4, Cleveland 2
Texas 10, Chicago 6
Chicago 10, Texas 1

The Scoreboard

GOLF—At Knoxville, Tenn., Kathy Whitworth led the 20th U.S. women's tournament with a three-under-par 69 and grabbed a four-stroke lead in the 36-hole total of 189. Second was Carol Mann with 72 for 143 and Gloria Hurst 73 for 145.

SOCCER—At Rotterdam, Feyenoord of Rotterdam beat Anderlecht of Belgium, 1-0. Feyenoord scored in the 26th minute. A goal by Hungarian center-forward Ladislav Pöl was missed for Anderlecht in the 67th minute. Dutch outside left Erwinus made it 2-1 for Feyenoord in the 84th minute.

FRIDAY'S GAMES
NATIONAL LEAGUE
(First Game)
Atlanta 000 010 000 0-3 7 1/2
Cincinnati 002 010 000 0-3 17 1/2
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